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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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June 22. 59-tf

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GIDEON HAWLEY.
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JOHN A. DIX.

March 1, 1842.

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ELIPHALET NOTT.
R. PROUDFIT.
ALONZO POTTER.

Union College, December 19, 1840.

Extract of a letter from Rev. Daniel D. Wheedon, A. M., Professor of Ancient Languages and Literature in the Wesleyan University, Middleton, Ct.

WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY, March 29, 1842.

Rev. Dr. Bullions—Dear Sir: Although I have not the honor of your personal acquaintance, I take the liberty of addressing to you my thanks for your excellent Greek Grammar. Notwithstanding many personal, urgent and interesting appeals in favor of other grammars—and our literary market seems to abound with that kind of stock—the intrinsic superiority of your manual over every rival, induced me, after I saw your last edition, to adopt it in the Greek department of the Wesleyan University, and the success of my present Freshman class amply justifies the course.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SERIES.

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From the Hon. Alfred Conkling, Judge of the U. States Court in the Northern District of New York, published in the Cayuga Patriot.

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Just received by
E. J. HALE.

June 22.

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FROM THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE—EXTRA.

BUNKER HILL CELEBRATION.

JUNE 17th, 1843.

The storm of yesterday ceased during the night, but the sun rose amid fogs and scattered clouds, giving its light a watery appearance, and portending rain during the day, the wind being still Northeast, and the air damp and chilly. At an early hour the sound of martial music rose from the numerous companies collected in Boston during the preceding three days, and the clustering of military and citizens towards the magnificent Common, commenced at 7 o'clock, and continued till nearly 10, at which hour there must have been 100,000 persons within the enclosure. At the same time the streets through which the procession was expected to pass were lined with eager expectants—the balconies and windows glowing with waiting faces. Already Bunker Hill and the approach to it from Boston were thronged by thousands.

It was past 10 o'clock before the procession began to move from the densely thronged Common, and nearly 12 when the Lancer Guards of Boston, forming its advance, reached the superb glacis on the Northeast of the Monument, which had been chosen as the site for the centre of the Celebration—the officers' stand being on the outer side of the oblong square facing the Monument. At this time, a salute was fired from the Navy Yard, and the bells of Boston and Charlestown rung out a stirring peal. On the Northeast steps of the Monument Square, facing the Officers' stand, and the glacis, seats had been reserved for fifteen hundred ladies, and were early occupied in good part. The Monument Square itself, elevated some ten feet, computed to give standing room to 80,000 persons, was nearly filled before the procession made its appearance, while a mass of human beings lined each end of the glacis, previously cleared by the Norfolk and New Bedford Guards. Hon. Daniel Webster, Orator of the Day, though assigned a place in the carriages, came in by himself nearly an hour before the Procession, and was welcomed with repeated cheers.

Precisely at half past 12, the head of the regular Procession reached the Ground, then clouded by the cannon-smoke from the Navy Yard. The Military halted outside the area, formed in double lines, facing inward, to let the Civic Procession pass through and into the square ahead.

At a quarter to 1 o'clock, the head of the Civic Procession passed into the oblong square between the Officers' stand and the Monument, the Brigade Band in front, followed by the Executive Committee in a carriage, escorting the President and suite in a carriage drawn by four superb bays. The President was cheered as he rode into the area, and, alighting, took his place on the stand, where Mr. Webster had been for some time 'solitary and alone.' Messrs. Spencer, Porter, Wickliffe and Legare, as they came on the stand, greeted Mr. W. very cordially, and were introduced to the gentlemen in attendance as officers of the day, Committees, &c.

But the deepest manifestation of enthusiasm was reserved for the appearance of the surviving *Soldiers of the Revolution*, who arrived in the succeeding carriages, and, alighting in the centre of the square, tottered with feeble steps to their places on the platform. They were one hundred and eight in number, twelve of whom had shared in the perils and glories of the bloody struggle on this very ground sixty-eight years ago; three of them had fought also at Lexington, where the first blood was shed in the Revolutionary contest, two months before the more determined strife on Bunker Hill. Phinehas Johnson, now 97 years old, was in both these conflicts, and was reputed the oldest man present; but we are assured that Mr. Maynard, (father of Hon. John Maynard, M. C. from this State,) now 99 years old, and also a sharer in the Bunker Hill struggle, was present—we know that he reached Boston on the night before in good health and spirits, on purpose to be there.

Earnest, profound, reiterated were the bursts of cheering from the immense concourse as these treasured relics of a glorious day toiled up to their seats on the staging. Eighteen years ago, when the corner-stone of the Monument was laid by Lafayette in the presence of sixty thousand freemen, a far larger and stronger band of them were present, to rejoice over the commemoration of their heroic struggle half a century before. Eighteen years hence, who can hope that even one of them will be left to tell the thrilling story of these three eras in their and their country's eventful history?

The scene now presented from the stand was one of unequalled sublimity and grandeur. Directly in front was the immense concourse which had formed the Procession, Military, Civic Societies with emblems and badges, and plain citizens so intermingled as to produce the most picturesque effect. These about half filled the parallelogram which had early been cleared, and being walled on either side, was guarded by corps of the Military at the ends, fronting a dense wall of human faces.

On the spacious steps leading from this up to the Monument Square were seated two thousand ladies, some of whom had been waiting there since an early hour in the morning. On the square or plateau above, closely surrounding the Monument, were many thousands of citizens—at times thirty to forty thousand. On the stand itself were the survivors of the Revolution, the President of the United States and his Cabinet, the Governor and Lieut. Governor of Massachusetts, the mighty Orator of the Day, the first Governor of Maine, Senators Evans of Maine, and Choate of Mass., Mayor Brimmer of Boston, Robert Tyler, the Officers of the Day, &c.

A mighty Ocean of Humanity, One Hundred Thousand at least, encountered and bounded the vision in front on each side; while high above all, with the western sun just gleaming over its summit, the stately MONUMENT rose in grand and graceful proportion to the Heavens, piercing the cloudless azure with its majestic gray, lifting the swelling heart of patriotism to loftiest themes, yet almost rebuking by its calm sublimity the hurried, eager throng of life by which it was surrounded. Silence having at length been commanded and partially obtained, Rev. Mr. Ellis of Charlestown addressed the Throne of Grace in fervent prayer, immediately after which Mr. WEBSTER rose and delivered the following Oration, (which we copy from the United States Gazette:)—

ORATION.

A duty has been performed—a work of patriotism and of gratitude is accomplished—that structure having its broad foundations in a soil which drank deeply of early revolutionary blood, has at length reached its destined height, and now lifts its summit to the clouds. We are assembled to celebrate the accomplishment of this undertaking, and to indulge afresh in the gratifying recollections of the event which it is designed to commemorate. Eighteen years ago, more than half the ordinary duration of a generation of mankind, the corner-stone of this monument was laid. The hope of those who conceived the design of raising here a structure worthy of the events it was intended to commemorate, were founded in voluntary contributions, private munificence, and general public favor—and those hopes have not been disappointed. Individual donations have been made, in some cases of large amount—small contributions by thousands; and all those who entertain an opinion of the value of the object itself, and the good attained by its successful accomplishment, will cheerfully pay their homage of respect to the successive Presidents, Boards of Directors, and Committees of the Corporation, which have had the general management of the work. The architect, equally entitled to our thanks and consideration, will find other rewards in the beauty of the obelisk itself, and in the distinction which it confers on him, as a work of art. Nor on this occasion should the omission be made to mention the praiseworthy services of the builder, who has watched the laying of one stone upon another, from the foundation to the top.

At a time when the prospects of farther progress in the work were gloomy and discouraging, the Mechanic Association, by a patriotic and vigorous effort, raised funds for carrying it on, and saw them applied with fidelity and skill. It is a grateful duty to acknowledge on this occasion the worth and efficient effort of that association. The remaining efforts to complete the construction of this edifice had another source. Garlands of grace and elegance were destined to crown a work which had had its origin in manly patriotism. The winning power of "the sex" addressed itself to the public, and all that was needed to carry this edifice to its proposed height, and to give its finish, was promptly supplied. The mothers and daughters of the land have contributed largely to whatever there may be of elegance and beauty in the structure itself, or of utility, or of public gratification in its accomplishment. Of those with whom the plan of erecting this monument originated, many are living and are now present; but alas! there are others who have themselves become subjects of monumental inscription. William Tudor, a distinguished scholar, an able writer, a most amiable man—allied by birth and sentiment to the patriots of the revolution, died in public service abroad, and now lies buried in a foreign land.

William Sullivan, a name fragrant with revolutionary service and public merit; a man who concentrated in himself, to a great degree, the confidence of this whole community; one who was always most loved where best known; he, too, has been gathered to his fathers. And last, George Blake, a lawyer of learning and eloquence; a man of wit and of talent; of social qualities the most agreeable and fascinating; of gifts which enabled him to exercise large sway over public bodies—has closed his human career. I have, thus far, spoken only of those who have ceased to be among the living; but a long life, now drawing towards its close—always characterized by acts of public munificence and public spirit—forming a character sanctified by public regard and private affection—may confer, even on the living, the proper immunity of the dead, and be the just subject of honorable meditation and warm commendation. Among the early projectors of this structure, none were more zealous, none more efficient than Thomas H. Perkins. (Cheers.) It was beneath his ever hospitable roof that those I have mentioned as among the dead, and those among the living, were called together to take the first step towards the erection of this monument—a venerable man, the friend of us all, whose charities were distilled like the dew of heaven. He has fed the hungry and clothed the naked, and he has given sight to the blind. (Applause.) And for such virtue, there is a record on high, of which our humble words, and all the language of brass and stone, can furnish only a poor and distant imitation. (Applause.) Not amongst the immediate progenitors of the work, but one of its early friends and the first President of the Corporation, was the then Governor of the Commonwealth, General Brookes, who had been here on the 17th June, 1775, and afterwards distinguished by honorable services in the Revolutionary war, and who was throughout his whole life, a soldier without fear, a man without reproach. (Loud applause.) I know well, that in thus alluding to the dead, I cause many tears to flow from recollections of bereavements too recent to be suppressed; but such honorable mention is due to their public and private virtues, and especially on this occasion, for their zeal and efforts in the accomplishment of the purpose which has now reached its fulfilment.

Time and nature have had their course in diminishing the number of those who were here at the celebration of the laying the corner-stone of the Monument 18 years ago, and most of the revolutionary characters have joined the congregation of the dead. Lafayette sleeps in his native land—yet the name and the blood of Warren are here—the kindred of Putnam, of Starke, of Knowlton, of McLarie are here. And here too, beloved and respected, as universally as he is known, and now venerable himself for his years, is the son of the gallant, daring, indomitable Prescott, (enthusiastic cheering.) And here too, are some—a scanty band—of those who performed military service on the field on the 17th of June, '75—(cheering)—all of them now far advanced in age, who partook in the dangers and glory of that memorable conflict—(cheers.) They have outlived all the storms of the Revolution—they have outlived the evils resulting from the want of a good and efficient government in this country—they have outlived the pendency of dangers threatening the public liberty—they have outlived the most of their contemporaries. They have *not* outlived, they cannot outlive, the ever-abiding gratitude of their country—(loud and enthusiastic cheering.) Heaven has not allotted to our generation an opportunity of rendering service like theirs, and manifesting such devotion as they manifested in such a cause as theirs; but it may well become us to praise actions that we cannot equal—to commemorate what we were not born to perform. (A tremendous burst of applause.) "*Pulchrum est bene facere reipublicæ, etiam benedicere haud.*"

Yes, BUNKER HILL MONUMENT is completed. Here it stands. Fortunate in the natural eminence on which it is placed; higher infinitely in its object and its purpose; behold it rise over the land and over the sea, and visible this moment to 300,000 of the citizens of Massachusetts. There it stands—a memorial of the past—a monitor to the present and to all succeeding generations of men.

I have spoken of its purpose. If it had been without any other purpose than as a work of art, the granite of which it is composed, would have continued to sleep on its native bed. But it has a purpose, and that purpose gives it dignity and causes us to look upon it with awe. That purpose it is which enrobes it with a moral grandeur—that purpose it is which seems to invest it with the attributes of an august, intellectual personage. It is itself the great ORATOR of this occasion. (Tremendous cheering.)—It is not from my lips, nor could it be from any human lips that that strain of eloquence is to flow, most competent to stir the emotions of this multitude. The potent speaker stands before you. (The speaker pointed to the majestic pile which rose before him as he spoke, and the vast assemblage broke into a tremendous cheer.)

It is a plain shaft. It bears no inscription fronting the rising sun, from which the future antiquarian shall be employed to wipe away the dust; nor does the rising sun awaken strains of music on its summit; but there it stands, and at the rising of the sun, and at the setting of the sun; amid the blaze of noon-day, and in the milder effulgence of lunar light, there it stands. It looks—it speaks—it acts to the full comprehension of every American mind, and to the awakening of the highest enthusiasm in every true American heart. (Great applause.) Its silent, but awful utterance—the deep solemnity with which, as we look up it, it brings before us the 17th of June, 1775, and the consequences resulting from the events of that day to us, to our country, and to the world—consequences which must continue to rain influence on the destinies of mankind to the end of time—surpasses all that the study of the closet, or even the inspiration of genius could produce. To-day—to-day it speaks to us. Its future auditors will be the successive generations of men, as they shall rise up before us and gather round its base, and its speech will be of courage and patriotism—of religion and liberty—of good government—of the renown of those who have sacrificed themselves to the good of their country. In the older world, many fabrics are still in existence, reared by human hands, whose object and history are lost in the darkness of ages.—They are now monuments of nothing, but the power and skill which constructed them. The mighty pyramid itself, half buried in the sands of Africa, has nothing to bring down and report to us, but the power of Kings and the servitude of the people. If asked for its design, or just object, or its sentiment, for its admonition—for its instruction to mankind—for any great end of its being, it is silent—silent as the millions of human beings that lie in the dust at its base, or the catacombs that surround it.—Having thus no just object now known to mankind—though it be raised against the Heavens, it excites no feeling but that of the consummation of power, mingled with strange wonder. But if the present civilization of mankind, founded, as it is, on the solid basis of science, or great attainment in art, or in extraordinary knowledge of nature, and stimulated and purified as it is by moral sentiment and the truths of the Christian religion—if this civilization be destined to continue till there come a termination of human beings on the earth, then the purpose of this monument will continue to be known till that hour comes. And if, in a dispensation of Providence, the civilization of the world is to be overthrown, and the truths of Christianity obscured by another deluge of barbarism, still the memory of BUNKER HILL and the great events with which it is connected, will be parts and elements of the knowledge of the last man to whom the light of civilization and christianity shall be extended. (Loud cheers.) This celebration is honored by the presence of the Chief Magistrate of the Nation, surrounded by the distinguished individuals who are his constitutional advisers—(cheers.) An occasion so national—so intimately connected with that revolution, out of which the government grew, is surely worthy of this mark of respect and admiration from him, who by the voice of his fellow citizens and the laws of the country, is placed at the head of that government. Familiarly acquainted as he is with YORKTOWN, where the last great military effort of the Revolution was performed, he has now had an opportunity of seeing the theatre of the first of these great struggles. He has seen where WARREN fell; where STARKE, KNOWLTON, PUTNAM and MCLARIE, and their associates, fought. He has seen the field on which a thousand chosen regular troops of England, were smitten down in the first great contest for liberty, by the arm of the yeomanry of New England—and, with a heart full of American feeling, he comes here to-day, I am sure, to participate in as feeling a degree as any individual present, in all the enthusiasm—in all the grateful recollections—which this day and occasion are calculated to create. (Cheering.) His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth is also present; nor is it to be doubted that he too enters with a glow of enthusiastic feeling into an occasion intended to celebrate an event so highly honorable to the people of that Commonwealth over which it is his good fortune to be called to preside. (Cheers.) Banners and flags, processions and badges, announce to us that with this multitude have come up thousands of the natives of New England resident in other States. Welcome, welcome, ye of kindred name and kindred blood! (Great cheering.) From the broad savannas of the South—from the fair regions of the West—from the thousands of Eastern origin who cultivate the rich and fertile valley of the Genessee and live along the margin of our ocean lakes—from the mountains of Pennsylvania—from the thronged and crowded cities of the coast—welcome—welcome! Wherever else you may be strangers, you are all at home here. (Most enthusiastic cheers—the ladies on the glacis waved their handkerchiefs.) You have a glorious ancestry of liberty—you bring with you names such as are found on the rolls of Lexington, and Concord, and Bunker Hill. You come here to this shrine of liberty near the family altars where your lips were first taught to lisp the name of God—near the temples of public worship where you received the first lessons of devotion—the halls and colleges where you received your education. You come here, some of you, to be embraced once more by a Revolutionary father—to receive, perhaps, another and a last blessing, bestowed in love and tears, of an aged mother who has survived thus long to behold and enjoy your prosperity and happiness. If those family recollections—if those tender associations of early life have brought you here, with something of extraordinary alacrity, and given from you to us and from us to you, something of a peculiar and hearty greeting, it has extended to every American from every and any spot, who has come up here this day to tread this sacred soil with American feelings, and who respires with pleasure an atmosphere redolent of the sentiments of 1775. (cheers.) In the seventeen millions of happy people who compose our American community, there is not one man who has not an interest in that structure, just as there is not one who has not a deep and abiding interest in the events which it was designed to commemorate.—The interest, I may say the sublimity of the occasion, depends entirely on its nationality. It is all—all American. Its sentiment is comprehensive enough to embrace the whole American family, from North to South, from East to West; and it will stand, I hope, for ever, emblematic of that Union which connects us together. And woe betide the man who comes up here to-day with sentiments any less than wholly American. (Cheers.) Woe betide the man who shall venture to stand here with the strife of local jealousies, local feelings, or local enmities burning in his bosom. All our happiness and all our glory depend on our union. (Cheers.) That monument itself, in all that is commendable in its sentiment and character, depends upon union. (Cheers.)

I do not know that it would fall if the States were rent asunder by faction or violence. I do not know that the heaving earth would move it from its base, and that it would actually totter to its fall, if dismemberment should be the affliction of our land, and I cannot say that it would mingle its own fragments with those of a broken Constitution. But in the happening of such events, who is there that could dare to look up to it? Who is there that from beneath such an overwhelming load of mortification and shame could approach to behold it? Who is there that would not expect his eyeballs to be seared by the intensity of its silent reproof? (Great applause.) For my part, I say, that if it be a misfortune, designed by Providence for me to live to see such a time, I will look at it no more—I will avert my eyes from it forever! (Applause.)

It is not as a mere military encounter of hostile armies that the battle of Bunker Hill finds its principal claims for commemoration and importance—yet, as a mere battle, there are circumstances attending it of an extraordinary character, and giving to it a peculiar distinction. It was fought upon this eminence, in the neighborhood of yonder city, in the presence of more spectators than there were combatants in the fight—men, and women, and children, drawn from their homes, filling the towers of the churches, covering the roofs of public dwellings, and all their residences, looking on for the result of a contest of the consequences of which they had the deepest conviction.

The 16th of June, under a bright sun, these fields exhibited nothing but verdure and culture; there was indeed a note of awful preparation in Boston,—but here, all was peace; and the fields then rich with the promise of the early harvest, told of nothing but tranquility. The morning of the 17th saw every thing changed. In the night, redoubts had been thrown up by a few hardy men under the direction of Prescott. At the dawn of the morning, being perceived by the enemy, a cannonade was opened upon them from the floating batteries on the water, and the land on the other side of Charles' river. I suppose it would be difficult in a military point of view, to ascribe any just motive to either party for that conflict. It probably was not very important for the provincial army to hem in the British in Boston, by a force a little nearer, when that could probably have been done by a force a little further in the rear. On the other hand, it is quite evident that if the British officers had nothing else in view but to dislodge the occupants of Bunker Hill, the British commanded the waters, the Mystic on the one side, and the Charles river on the other; and as those two rivers approached each other, it was perfectly competent to cut off all communication, and reduce Prescott to famine in eight and forty hours. But that was not the day for such a sort of calculation on either side. The truth is, both parties were ready, and anxious, and determined to try the strength of their arms.—The pride of the British would not submit that a redoubt of the rebels, as they were called, should be here, and stand in their very face and defy them to their teeth.—Without calculating the cost, or caring for it, their object was to destroy the redoubt at once, and create awe by the power of the Royal Army, and take revenge, as well as attain security. On the other side, Prescott and his gallant followers being fully persuaded that the time was near when the existing controversy must break out into open hostilities, they thirsted for the contest. They wished to try it, and to try it NOW; and that is the secret which placed Prescott there with his troops. [Cheers.] I will not attempt to describe what has been so often described better than I can do it. The cannonading from the water—the assaults from the land—the coolness with which the provincial army, if it might be so called, met the charge of the enemy, the valor with which they repulsed it, the second attack, the second repulse, the burning of Charlestown, and finally the closing scene of the slow retreat of the Militia of New England over the Neck, I shall not attempt to describe; but in its consequences the battle of Bunker Hill stands amongst the most important that ever took place between rival States. It was the first great contest in the Revolutionary War, and in my judgment, it was not only the first blow struck in the war, but it was the blow that determined the issue of that contest. [Cheers.]

It certainly did not put an end to the war, but it put the country in a state of open hostility; it put the controversy between them to the arbitration of the sword, and made one thing certain: that, after Warren fell; after the troops of the New England States had been able to meet and repulse the attack of the British regulars, it was certain that peace would never be established between the two countries, except on the basis of an acknowledgment of American independence.

When that sun went down, the independence of these States was certain. (Cheers.) No event of great military magnitude took place between June '75 and '76, when independence was formally declared. It rests, I know, on the most indubitable authority, that, when General Washington, having just then received his appointment as Commander-in-Chief of the American army, heard of the battle of Bunker Hill, and was

told, that for want of ammunition and other causes, the militia yielded the ground to the English troops, he asked if the militia of New England stood the fire of English regular troops,—and being told that they did, and reserved their own till the enemy were within eight rods, and then discharged it with fearful effect, he then exclaimed—"The liberties of the country are safe!" (Great cheering.)

The consequences, then, of the battle of Bunker Hill are just of the same importance as the revolution itself. If there is nothing of value—if there is nothing worthy the regard of mankind in the revolution itself—then there is nothing worthy of regard in the battle of Bunker Hill, and the consequences flowing from it. But if the American revolution be an era in the history of man favorable to human happiness—if it be an event which has marked the progress of the human race from despotism to liberty—if it be an event which has shed a vast influence on not only this continent but the world—then that monument is not raised without cause—then is Bunker Hill not unworthy of perpetual memorial.

What then is the principle of the American revolution, and of this system of political government, which it has established and confirmed?

Now the truth is that the American Revolution was not caused by any instantaneous adoption of a theory of government which had ever before entered into the minds of men, nor the embracing the ideas and sentiments of liberty before altogether unknown. On the contrary, it was but the development and application of sentiments and opinions, which had their origin far back in American and English history.

The discovery of America, its colonization by the several states of Europe, the history of the colonies from the time of their establishment to the time when the principal of them threw off their allegiance to the States by which they had been planted, constitute a train of events among the most important recorded in human annals. These events occupied three hundred years, during which whole period knowledge made steady progress in the old world; so that Europe herself, at the time of the establishment of the New England States and Virginia, had been greatly changed from that Europe which had commenced the colonization of the continent three hundred years before. And what is most material to my purpose is, that in the first of these centuries—that is to say, from the discovery of America to the settlement of Virginia and Massachusetts—events occurred especially in England, and some parts of the continent of Europe, which materially changed the whole condition of society. Now we know that, after some few attempts in the reign of Henry VII. to plant colonies in America, no effective effort was made for that purpose, either by the crown, or the subjects under its protection, for almost a century.

Without inquiring into the cause of this long delay, its consequences are sufficiently clear and striking. England, in this lapse of a century, unknown to herself, was becoming fit and competent to colonize North America, and men were training for that purpose, competent to introduce the English name and the Anglo Saxon race into a great portion of this western world. The commercial spirit was encouraged by several laws passed in the reign of Henry VII. and countenance was given also to arts and manufactures in the eastern counties of England; and some not unimportant modifications of the Feudal System were effected by the power of breaking the entailment of estates. These, and other measures at that period, and other causes, produced a new class of society, and caused it to emerge from the bosom of the Feudal System. And this itself, on the community of Europe. Thus was a commercial or middle class—a class neither barons nor great land owners on the one side, nor on the other mere retainers of the great barons or the crown; but a class of industry, of commerce, of education, thus produced—a change on the face of Europe.

Operative causes were arising and our land produced an effect, which, from the accession of Henry VII. to the breaking out of the civil wars, enabled them to enjoy much more of peace than during the controversy of the Houses of York and Lancaster. Causes of another description also came into play—the reformation of Luther broke out, kindling up the minds of men afresh, leading to new habits of thought and dissension, and the waking energies of individuals that before were wholly unknown even to themselves. The religious controversies of that period changed the state as well as religion, and indeed it were easy to prove, if this were the proper occasion, that they changed the state in instances in which they did not change the religion of the state.—The spirit of foreign commercial enterprise and adventure followed the revival of commerce.

Sir Walter Raleigh and his Associates in the settlement of Virginia, may be regarded as the first of these causes. With a spirit of adventure and a hope of gain in the pursuit, they occasionally diversified the duty of settling the colony, by making cruizes upon the ocean for the purpose of fighting with the Spaniards, and so frequently did they cross the ocean, that the time and the difficulties and dangers of navigation being considered, they were calculated to excite the deepest surprize at their daring intrepidity.

It was other causes which moved the settlement of New England. When the Mayflower touched our shores she came with no higher hope than for a place of refuge, no love for gold—the prayer which had been uttered on the Sea Coast of Holland, had invoked a blessing upon her. She came like the dove to seek a resting place for the sole of her weary foot.

The star that guided her was pure religion—on her deck was erected the altar of the living God, and prayer on the ocean mingled with the sighing winds. If prosperous winds filled their sails and carried them on from their own land—if the elements were wrought with fury, or if the tempest should threaten to rend their fragile bark, still it could not change their firm, steady resolution to endure all—on shore or on land—living or dying—the arm of God was with them.

There are some differences of opinion in New England but they afford only a pleasing variety in the great family. They early felt the necessity of forming a union of some kind. The Revolution formed new links, and finally the present form of Government, which sees them with only one country, one constitution, and one destiny.

The colonization of the tropical Colonies afforded an ample subject for meditation. As early as the year 1652—just about the period of settling Massachusetts—Spain had formally taken possession of every foot of ground from Georgia to Cape Horn. The object of her settlers was gold and they searched for it with a sordid haste touched with malignant cruelty.

Spain did not proffer sovereignty to her colonies but maintained it by a military power. As there was no liberty in Spain, Spain could transmit no liberty to America.

On the other hand the Colonists were pursuing their course of liberty. In vain descended upon them the images of power, they would not yield, and England only obtained her sway by proffering protection. England transplanted liberty to America—Spain transplanted power. The Colonists were making way to power by means of christianity and education. Spain carried on her dominion by fire and sword—the former colonized by industry, and the latter stooped on its colonies like a falcon on his prey, and thousands fell by fire and sword.

The difference resulting is that here, on this day, at the foot of Bunker Hill, we are assembled to celebrate the completion of a monument dedicated to freedom, and he could wish that it should be hailed with an universal shout. [Cheering.)

Our inheritance was of liberty—Spain's was of power, commanding, unyielding military power. In South America there are only two millions of European origin, while in this country there are seventeen millions.

We must inquire what progress is made by the few republics, which have grown out of the crumbling ruins of Mexico. The republics of South America have shown themselves too much disposed to use absolute power—to use *military* power too much. Standing armies belong to despotism—they do not belong to—they are out of place in a republican form of government. They enforce the civil authority by the military power. This is a movement, but it is a retrograde one, for it is an ostracism of civil government. If men would enjoy the blessings of republican Government they must govern themselves by reason, by mutual counsel and consultation, by a sense and feeling of general interest, and by the acquiescence of the minority in the will of the majority, properly expressed; and, above all, the military must be kept, according to the language of our bill of rights, in strict subordination to the civil authority.—Wherever this lesson is not both learned and practised, there can be no political freedom. Absurd, preposterous is it—a scoff, a satire on free forms of constitutional liberty, for constitutions and frames of government to be prescribed by military leaders, and the right of suffrage to be exercised at the point of the sword.

With proper regard for time and place, it is but just to say that the difference in condition of North and South America, arises from their political institutions. And how broad is the distinction! Suppose a great assembly to be convened in South America, we should behold a volcano flaming, but emitting no intellectual light—we should behold large bodies of armed men, not freemen come forth of their own free will to one of their festivals, but hired men, ready to awe the multitude into submission.

There are palaces for the rich, and habitations for the meanest; there is an ecclesiastical hierarchy, maintained at an immense cost, but there are no schools.

Here the fields are verdant and smiling, because they are tilled by our own hands. Our cities are flourishing, for they have no dread of forced loans—laws, order, and security, cover the whole community. Ten thousand youth are poured out from our schools, and we look in vain for any such thing as this, except in those parts of the country settled under the principles of liberty and christianity.

Over us the genius of liberty hovers with eye ever watchful, and her eagle wing ever wide outspread. (Enthusiastic applause.) There are few topics more inviting than the influence of the new world on the old. The occasion forbids me entering upon it. Her obligations to England for the arts—for literature, and laws, and manners—America acknowledges, as she ought, with gratitude; and the people of the United States—descendants of English stock—acknowledge also with filial regard, that under the culture of such men as Hampden and Sidney, and other assiduous friends, the seed of liberty first germinated, which now overshadows the whole land. But America has not failed to make returns. If she has not cancelled the obligation, she has at least made respectable advances to equality. And she admits that as a notion, she has a high part to act for the general advancement of human interest and welfare. American mines have filled the mints of Europe with precious metals; and the markets of the old world have received the richest products of her climate. Birds and animals of beauty and value have been added to European collections; transplants from the transcendent and uncounted treasures of our forests have mingled their glories with the elms and ashes, and classic oaks of England. But who can estimate the amount or value of the augmentation of the commerce of the world that has resulted from America? Who could imagine the shock to the Eastern Continent if the Atlantic were no longer traversable, or there were no longer American productions or American markets? America exercises an influence, and holds out an example of still higher character, because of a political nature. She has furnished proof of the fact that a population, founded on equality—on the principle of representation—is fully capable of fulfilling all the purposes of government—that it is practicable to elevate the masses of mankind—to raise them to self-respect—to make them competent to act in the great duty of self-government. This she has shown can be done by the diffusion of knowledge and education. But my friends, America has done more. America has furnished Europe and the world with the character of Washington. (Great cheering.) And if our institutions had done nothing else, that would have entitled them to the respect of mankind.—Washington—(three long continued cheers)—Washington—first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen—Washington is all our own. (Enthusiastic applause.) And the veneration and love entertained for him by the people of the United States are proof that they are worthy of such a countryman—(Renewed applause.) I would cheerfully put the question to-day to the intelligent men of all Europe—I will say to the intelligent of the whole world—what character of the century stands out in the relief of history, most pure, most respectable, most sublime—and I doubt not that by a suffrage approaching to unanimity, the answer would be Washington. (Cheering.) That monument itself is not an unfit emblem of his character, by its uprightness, its solidity, its durability. (Long continued applause.) His public virtues and public principles were as firm and fixed as the earth on which that structure rests—his personal motives as pure as the serene Heavens in which its summit is lost. (Great applause.) But indeed it is not an adequate emblem. Towering far above this column that our hands have built, beheld not by the citizens of a single State, but by all the families of man, ascends the colossal grandeur of the character and life of Washington. (Enthusiastic applause.) In all its constituent parts—in all its acts—in all its titles to universal love and admiration, it is an American production. (Deafening applause.) Born upon our soil; of parents born upon our soil—never having for a single day had a sight of the old world—reared amid our gigantic scenery—instructed according to the modes of the time in the spare but wholesome elementary knowledge which the institutions of the country furnish for all the children of the people—brought up beneath and penetrated by the genial influence of American society—partaking our great destiny of labor—partaking and leading in that agony of our glory, the War of Independence—partaking and leading in that great victory of peace, the establishment of the present Constitution—behold him, ALTOGETHER AN AMERICAN. (Deafening applause.) That glorious life—

"Where multitudes of virtues passed along,
Each pressing foremost in the mighty throng—
Contending to be seen, then making room
For greater multitudes that were to come;"—

that life in all its purity—in all its elevation—in all its grandeur—was the life of an American citizen—(great cheers)—I claim Washington—wholly for America—and, amidst the perilous and darkened hours of the night—in the midst of the reproaches of enemies, and the misgivings of friends, I turn to that transcendant name for courage and for consolation. To him who denies that our transatlantic liberty can be combined with law and order, and the security of property, and power and reputation—to him who denies that our institutions can produce any exaltation of soul, or passion for true glory—to him who denies that America has contributed any thing to the stock of great lessons and great examples—to all these I reply by pointing to the character of Washington. It is time that I should draw this discourse to a close. We have indulged in gratifying recollections of the past. We have enjoyed the consciousness of present prosperity and happiness. We have pleased ourselves with well founded hope of the future.

Let us remember as responsible beings that we have duties and obligations resting upon us, corresponding to the blessings with which Heaven has favored us. And let us, to the extent of our power, with all the ability with which we are gifted, exert ourselves to keep alive a just tone of moral sentiment—to inspire regard for religion and morality—and a true and generous love of liberty, regulated by law, and enlightened by knowledge and truth. Let us remember the great truth that communities are responsible as well as individuals—that without unspotted public faith, fidelity, honor and truth, it is not in the power of constitutions, forms of government, or all the machinery of law, to give dignity and respectability to any political State.

Let us hope, therefore, that we may look forward, not to a degraded but to an improved and elevated future—that when we and our children shall all have been consigned to the house appointed for all living, there may be a zealous, a fervid love of country and an equally fervid pride of country, in the bosoms of all those who shall bear our name, or inherit our blood! and ages and ages hence, when honored and consecrated age shall lean upon the base of that monument, and ingenuous youth shall throng around it, and it shall speak to them of its object—its glory—and the great events which it was intended to signalize and to perpetuate, then shall there arise an ejaculation from every faithful breast—"*Thank God! that I—I also am an American!*"

The orator here ceased—and the heavens rang with the shouts of the vast multitude.

Mr. Webster spoke nearly two hours, and when he ended, it was within a few minutes of 4 o'clock.

A Good Symptom.—Following the example of the state, the Democracy of Springfield, the capital of Illinois, has attempted to carry out the doctrine of *repudiation* in regard to the public debt of the town, amounting to the sum of 33,334 dollars. One half of the amount is due to citizens of the town, who had advanced the money in good faith to the corporation. The Governor and the state printer, are both active in their exertions to swindle their creditors. But not so the people. Indignant at the knavish design, they turned out with commendable spirit and *repudiated* the *repudiators*—electing an entire Whig municipal government. A bright page this in the political history of that State.

Supporting the Press.—Taking a newspaper three or four years, and, when dunned for the money, getting into a pet, refusing to pay, and discontinuing the paper.

SUPREME COURT.

The following gentlemen have been admitted to Superior Court practice, since our last.

James A. Long, of Lexington,
Thomas H. Spruill, Oxford,
Fred. C. Hill, Wilmington.
W. A. Whitfield, Goldsborough,
Kenelm H. Lewis, Tarborough,
L. Q. Sharpe, Statesville.

And the following gentlemen to County Court practice:

Thomas Sparrow, Jr. Newbern,
James W. Lancaster, Edgecombe.

Raleigh Register.

Violent Hail Storm.—One of the most destructive Hail Storms, ever occurring in this region, was experienced in this County, and perhaps the neighboring ones, on Saturday last. Fortunately, its effects did not extend over a belt of country, more than two or three miles wide, but within the range of its influence, it produced total desolation. The Corn, Wheat, Oats, &c. were beaten flat to the earth, and so crushed to fragments, as totally to destroy them, while many of the Forest trees, we learn, were left as bare of leaves as at mid-winter.

Raleigh Register.

The Hillsborough Recorder mentions the occurrence of the same tornado and hail storm, as extending from below Chapel Hill to below Raleigh,—destroying fences, wheat, corn, &c., and in one instance removing a house some feet from its foundation.

Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road.—The adjourned meeting of the Stockholders of this Company was held on Tuesday last. A Committee was appointed, to ascertain in what manner the expenses of the Company can be reduced, and to examine as to the expediency of abolishing any of the existing offices. The Committee subsequently reported in detail, stating that it is inexpedient, under existing circumstances, to dispense with either of the Officers of the Company, but recommending that the President's Salary be reduced from $2,500 to $1,750—the Superintendent's, from $1,500 to $1,200, and the Treasurer's from $1,000 to $800—all of which suggestions have been, or will be immediately adopted. The Report pays a deserved tribute to the eminent practical ability and marked fidelity of the three Officers, whose pay is thus curtailed, and the reduction is placed solely on the ground of the embarrassed condition of the Company.

Gen. Patterson, we are pained to state, notified the Board of his intention to resign his situation as President, on the first of October ensuing. The loss of his services, we shall consider as a serious calamity to the Company, for with the range of the whole State for the selection, it will be a very difficult matter to find a successor combining *all* the requisites that he possesses for the station. More particularly, shall we regret his resignation, if it has the effect of depriving us of a family, that have proved such an acquisition to our community, and whose removal will be so universally lamented by all classes of Society.

Messrs. William Boylan, Geo. W. Mordecai, John S. Eaton, Patrick Hamilton and John E. Twitty were elected Directors for the current year.—*Raleigh Register.*

By the returns made to the County Court last week, it appears that for the year ending June 10th, 1843, there were inspected in Wilmington, 190,926 barrels Turpentine, 27,919 barrels Tar. This is an increase of something like 40,000 barrels turpentine, and 7,000 barrels tar on the previous year's returns.—*Wilmington Chronicle.*

Blood and Thunder.—Wednesday's Standard contains the following:

"We tell the Editor of the Register, and the Clique which surrounds and governs him, that no efforts which he may make to put himself upon his dignity—no threats of violence to our person—*no fear of consequences of any kind or from any quarter*, shall deter us from exposing the rottenness of his political principles and the dangerous character of the measures which he advocates. We are at the head of a *free Press*, and we tell him and his party that we intend to be heard."

The lightnin' roared, the thunder flashed,
And Granny's teapot went to smash—
The rain it whistled, the wind it poured,
And Daddy laid down in the corner, about nine o'clock, and snored.

Raleigh Register.

Very Complimentary.—At the dinner recently given to Mr. Wise in Northampton county, the following Toast was drunk:

John W. Williams.—The Hon. Henry A. Wise. May he not desert his constituents before the end of the term, and compel them to elect a man unable to defend their peculiar rights and interests.

A very proper wish on your part, Mr. "John W. Williams." Mr. Wise's recent "desertion" of the Whig party, and of his own principles, is well calculated to make his constituents fear that he will "desert" them.

Mr. Marshall of Kentucky.—This gentleman thus speaks of General Jackson:

"He has never been through life without an antagonist, and he has always been victorious. His horses always won when he was a racer. He had a contest with Dickenson, and killed him. He had a fracas with the Bentons and cleared them out. He used up Packenham and the British Army at New Orleans, those veterans who had gone through the war of the Peninsula, without meeting an adversary who could withstand them for a moment. He hung Arbuthnot and Ambrister, and bullied the Senate when called to account for it. He beat John Quincy Adams in the race for the Presidency, and crushed the 'monster Bank' under the heel of his military boot. For the many injuries he has done the country it would seem that some retribution were due in the next world if not in this. But even there the Hero has proved too hard for his enemy; for he has turned Presbyterian and cheated the Devil himself."

A Cheerful Philosophy.—The following passage occurs in one of Frederika Bremer's books:

"There is much goodness in the world, although at a superficial glance one is so disposed to doubt it. What is bad is noised abroad—is echoed back from side to side, and newspapers and social circles find much to say about it; whilst what is good goes at best, like sunshine, quietly through the world."

THE VICE PRESIDENCY.—Mr. Clayton of Delaware, declines being a Candidate for the Vice Presidency. He thus closes a letter on the subject:

"Our prospects, as a party, brighten daily; and now, instead of distracting the Convention by a multiplicity of candidates for the Vice Presidency, we should endeavor to present in that body, if possible, an unbroken front in favor of some one candidate for the *second* office in the gift of the People, as we unquestionably shall for the *first*, in the person of Henry Clay, of Kentucky."

Mr. Calhoun read out.—The New Orleans Courier, the leading Locofoco paper in Louisiana, does not consider Mr. Calhoun a *Democrat!* The democratic doctrine, the Courier contends, is to afford PROTECTION to the *sugar* interest; and to this Mr. Calhoun is opposed. "The Democratic party, (says the editor,) on this important question of the sugar interest, with the single exception of Mr. Calhoun, profess but *one and the same doctrine;*" and he continues: "Neither Gen. Jackson nor Martin Van Buren has ever demanded the abrogation of the minimum duty which sustains the culture of sugar in Louisiana. And, as to Mr. Calhoun, *it is questionable if he ought to be ranked as belonging to the Democratic party.* His individual opinion on free trade, which is not restrained by either the wants of industry or agriculture, *constitute between him and the rest of the party a difference so wide* that for our part we do not hesitate to declare that *he ought to be considered much more as an auxiliary than one of us.*" How do the Calhoun men like this? And will some one be good enough to tell us what are really the *principles* of *modern* democracy?

Mobile Adv.

Old Tecumseh.—A letter in the Richmond Enquirer says:—

"Another opinion is, that Old Tecumseh is to give us some trouble. It is in vain to conceal it, that he is now making considerable impression in his favor wherever he goes. And he is really in earnest. He is going for the Presidency with all his might. And he is like Paddy's scolding wife, he 'keeps on a-keeping on.' I have just received a letter from Pennsylvania, one from New Hampshire, one from Kentucky, and one from Missouri, and they all allude to the fact that the old Colonel is making portentous headway."

Old Times.—The Cincinnati Gazette copies from its old files, the proceedings of a meeting of the "*Jackson Democracy*" in that city on the 30th of May, 1828, complimentary to Henry Baldwin, then a member of Congress from Pennsylvania, and afterwards elevated to the Supreme Court Bench by Gen. Jackson. The notice reads thus: "A public dinner will be given in this city to the Hon. Henry Baldwin of Pittsburg, *by the friends of Gen. Jackson and Domestic Manufactures.*" The dinner was accordingly given, and the Jackson Democracy toasted as the only party which could be relied upon to afford *adequate protection to domestic manufactures!* And now, this same "Democracy" denounce the Whigs as the "high tariff" party, and the tariff itself as one of the heads of the Federal hydra!

Among the conspicuous names embodied in the Cincinnati proceedings we find those of Elijah Hayward, afterwards Commissioner of the General Land Office, and the more notorious Dr. Duncan, afterwards the Locofoco member of Congress from Cincinnati.—*Lynch. Virg.*

Ages of Distinguished Men.—Of the five gentlemen now spoken of as candidates for nomination by the Democratic National Convention, four of them—Messrs. Van Buren, Calhoun, Johnson and Cass, were born in 1782. They are now therefore 61 years of age.

Mr. Webster was born the same year. Mr. Clay in April of 1777, John Quincy Adams in 1767.

The Illinois State Register—a Loco Foco organ which has done its full share in defaming our present Tariff and the principles on which it is based—thus crawfishes on the 2d inst.

"*The democrats have been the firm friends of the Tariff system*—that is, a tariff for revenue, with incidental protection to our manufactures. Mr. Van Buren, Col. Johnson, Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Buchanan, Col. Benton, and all our eminent democrats, are its acknowledged advocates."

Speaking of the President's journey and his reception by different communities and gatherings of the people, the New York Express says that "not one of the numerous speeches which have been addressed to him from the time he set out from Washington until he left New York made the most distant allusion to his re-election; not a shout from one member of any crowd, nor a banner nor inscription of any kind from any quarter has been heard of, which had a tendency to convey the slightest indication to the President that there was a voter who intended to support him at the next contest." This is certainly a remarkable fact, and the Express says that it has reason to believe, upon information from a variety of sources, that the fact has not escaped the President's notice. "The sole object," says the Express, "of the extraordinary attentions of our Locofoco city rulers was to obtain possession of the few remaining offices now in the hands of the Whigs; but they did not dare bid so high as to offer him their support."

It is stated in the Indianapolis (Ia.) Journal that Wilson, a mail contractor, who has been recently detected in robbing the mail, was in the habit of furnishing the Locofoco paper at Indianapolis with the private political letters stolen from the mail. In this way a private letter of Mr. G. H. Dunn, to a Whig friend, was stolen, and published in the Indianapolis Sentinel, the Locofoco paper at that place.

A correspondent has sent the Reading Gazette the following impromptu lines, on the recent marriage of a Mr. *Miller*, at Womelsdorf. There will prove to be "more *truth* than *poetry* in them," eventually we apprehend:

Let scoffers now their scoffing cease,
For *Millerites* will sure increase;
And, ere the present year goes by,
They'll surely hear the "*midnight cry!*"

Communications.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

On Monday June 18th, 1843, a meeting of the citizens of Wadesborough and vicinity was held at the Methodist Episcopal Church, for the purpose of organizing a Temperance Society: Whereupon, on motion of the Rev. H. H. Durant, A. Myers, Esq. was called to the Chair, and James M. Waddill appointed Secretary.

The meeting was opened by an address to the Throne of Grace by Rev. [illegible] Smith; after which he addressed the audience in an animated, eloquent and [illegible] style,—asking, and even challenging controversy, that the subject might be fairly and honorably discussed; but there being no open opposition, he proceeded to address, to the almost entire conviction of the audience. After the close of the dress, the Rev. H. H. Durant rose and remarked, that he supposed, from the [illegible] that he observed, that the people were ready for the Pledge. The pledge was then presented—("The subscribers pledge themselves neither to drink, nor offer to [illegible] any intoxicating drinks or liquors,")—was readily taken and subscribed to by [illegible] ty gentlemen and twenty-one ladies.

The meeting then proceeded to the election of Officers, which resulted in the election of Absalom Myers, President; [illegible] McRae, 1st Vice President; Wm. [illegible] Corkle, 2d Vice President, and N. Beverly, Recording and Corresponding Secretary.

On motion, the Officers were appointed *ex officio* Managers of the Society.

On motion, the President appointed Rev. A. B. Smith, G. B. Winfree, W. Leak, John Boylin and James D. [illegible] Committee to draft a Constitution and Laws.

On motion, it was ordered that the proceedings of the meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary and forwarded to the Editor of the Fayetteville Observer with the request that he publish them.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned to the first Saturday in July next, at the Court House in Wadesborough, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

A. MYERS, Chairman.
JAMES M. WADDILL, Secretary.

The Louisville Journal says, that a Tyler man wanted to fill the office of Postmaster at Middletown, Ken., which has been vacant for months, for want of a man who is willing to hold office under Tyler.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—June 21.

Brandy, peach,	40	a 45	Lead, bar,		5
Ditto, apple,	35	a 40	Mackerel, h[illegible]		N.
Bacon,	6½	a 7	Molasses,		23
Beeswax,	25	a 27	Oats,		
Butter,	10	a 15	Oil, Linseed,		75
Bale Rope,	8	a 10	Nails, cut,		5
Coffee,	9	a 10	Powder, keg,		
Cotton,	4½	a 6	Rags,		
Cotton Bag'ng,		20	Sugar, brown,		6
Corn,	50	a 60	Lump,		
Copperas,	3	a 3½	Loaf,		15
Candles, F. F.	13½	a 14	Salt,		50
Flour,	$4	a $5	Sack,		$3
Feathers,	20	a 25	Tallow,		7
Flaxseed,	80	a 90	Tin, box,		
Hides, green,	4	a 5	Tobacco, leaf,		8
dry,		10	Wheat,		75
Iron,	4½	a 5	Whiskey,		28
Lard,	5	a 6	Wool,		18
Lime,	$1½	a $2 00			

DOMESTICS.

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture, 6
30 inch do. (heavy,) 6
Cotton Yarn, Nos. 5 to 10. 13½, 14, 15

REMARKS.—Flour, on the approach of new crop, is dull and declining. Bacon is plenty, and wanted. Business is, as usual at this season, very dull, and scarcely Produce coming to market to establish prices. There is a good deal of Groceries awaiting the Fall Trade. No change in Cotton to notice since last week. The Rice crop is fine order.

WILMINGTON MARKET—June 21.

Steam Mill Lumber 10 00 a 13 00; River Lumber, Wide Boards 4 00 a 4 50; Flooring 6 75 a 7; Timber 3 50 a 5 00; Staves, W. O. rough, 10 a 11 00; dressed, 20 00; R. O. rough, 6 00 a 7; Shingles 1 00 a 4 00; Corn 75 a 80, Salt, coarse a 30; Rice 2 12 a 2 37.

Naval Stores.—1,500 bbls. turpentine sold this week at 1 80; this week the sales have been at 1 88. Tar is the same as at last report, 1 75.

Timber, Lumber, &c.—Turpentine continues in good demand; there is not much coming in; 4, 5 mark the extremes of prices. No sales of Timber heard of, nor of Staves.

Bacon.—Hams are in demand; few offering; 8 to 9 cts. Shoulders and Sides are plenty; the glut in market.

Lard.—Sales of barrels at 9, and small kegs 10 cents.

Corn.—Two river cargoes brought 80 cts. and readily.

For a cargo T. I. Salt, afloat, 29 cents has been offered, and for nearly 3000 sacks Liverpool, 1 [illegible] and refused.

140 bales Northern hay brought at auction 55 to 60 cts.—*Chronicle.*

CHERAW MARKET—June 21.

Bacon 6 a 6¾; Beeswax 22 a 25; Coffee 13 a 14; Cotton 4 a 6¾; Corn 50 a 55; Flour 5 00 a 5 50; Feathers 25 a 30; Iron 5 a 6½; Lime 3 a 3½; Salt 30 a 37½; Nails, cut, 6¼ a 8.

At New Orleans, Cotton 5 to 7. Total receipts 1 067 000 bales, against 719 499 last year. Sugar 4¼ to 5¾; Molasses 17 to 18; Flour 4 50 to 4 75; Bacon 2¼ to 8; Whiskey 17½ to 18. Corn 2[illegible]

At Charleston, Cotton 5¼ to 6⅜ Corn 53 to 55; Oats 29.

Total receipts of Cotton to latest dates, 2 [illegible] bales.

At New York, Cotton 6¼ to 7¾—a slight reduction. Corn 57; Whiskey 21½ to 22; Beeswax 25

SAND'S SARSAPARILLA.—This unrivalled preparation has performed some of the most astonishing cures of diseases that are recorded in the annals of history, thus proving conclusively it is capable of fulfilling the high aim and purposes for which it is designed. Patients suffering for years from various chronic constitutional disorders, after trying different remedies, spending thousands of dollars in travelling and doctoring, and suffering all that human nature is capable of enduring, have, by the use of a few bottles, entirely recovered their health. Chronic Rheumatism, Scrofula or King's Evil, Salt Rheum and Ringworm, Ulcers and painful affections of the bones, ulcerated Throat and Nostrils, Neuralgia, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Blotches and various cutaneous eruptions, are effectually cured by its use. Diseases having their origin in an impure state of the blood and fluids generally will be speedily and effectually removed by this invaluable medicine, as its operation is peculiar and consists in removing the cause of disease by entering into the circulation and passing through the general system. Where obstructions to its favorable operation exist, they are removed as it passes along the alimentary canal, hence the patient will feel and know the sensible operation of the Sarsaparilla from its curative powers.

For further evidence of its value, see certificates of cures in different papers.

Prepared and sold at wholesale and retail, and for exportation, by A. B. SANDS & Co., No. 273 Broadway, (Granite Buildings,) corner of Chamber street, New York.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28, 1843.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
HENRY CLAY OF KENTUCKY.

FOR CONGRESS,
HENRY W. MILLER.
Election on Thursday the 3d of August.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

HENRY W. MILLER, the Whig Candidate for Congress, will address the citizens of Johnston, Cumberland and Moore, at the following times and places, to-wit:—

At Smithfield, on Saturday the 1st of July.
At Crowder's Store, on Monday the 3d of July.
At Averasborough, on Tuesday the 4th of July.
At Dewar's Store, on Wednesday the 5th of July.
At Shepherd's, on Thursday the 6th of July.
At Carthage during Moore County Court.

LIGHTNING—*Remarkable Preservation.*—On Sunday last about 3 o'clock, P. M., a stable belonging to Mr. Richard Hollingsworth was struck by lightning and set on fire. A calf, which happened to be therein, made its escape without injury. Mr. Murdock McKinnon, who lives near the spot, ran to the fire, and whilst there his own house was struck by lightning, taking off part of the chimney at the West end of the house, and doing other injury. The fluid, on examination, appeared to have passed down the end rafter to the corner at the eave, thence East about three feet to the tin pipe or water conductor, thence down that, by which it passed off to the earth. Mr. McK's family were in the house at the time, and none were injured. Is it not important that every dwelling house should have a conducting rod!

We cannot adequately express the astonishment and disgust with which we have heard *authentic* accounts of Gen. Saunders's practice of robbing the poor widows and orphans of the Revolutionary Heroes, of a large portion of the Pension which a grateful country awarded to them as an acknowledgment of the heavy debt of gratitude which was due for the patriotism of their dead husbands and fathers. The subject is mentioned in the article from the "Whig Clarion," in another column, giving an account of the discussion between Messrs. Miller and Saunders at Raleigh. But we have learned further particulars. It appears that there have been numerous cases in which Gen. Saunders has so far forgotten the dignity of the proud station he held as a Representative of the people, as to use his official station to the advancement of his own sordid pecuniary interest. We will only mention two of them, which are samples of the whole.

It appears that he was requested to apply at the Pension Department for an allowance of a Pension to Mrs. McCullers, of Wake county, one of his own constituents, and a widow of a Revolutionary Soldier. He did present her papers, and the Pension was allowed, amounting, with arrearages, to $700. Gen. Saunders charged 10 per cent., amounting to $70, informing Mrs. McCullers's agent, that he had usually in such cases charged the same fee (10 per cent.) The $70 was accordingly paid to him.

Again: He presented the claim of Mrs. Hunter of Edgecombe, which was also allowed, amounting to $1600. He charged 10 per cent. as before, amounting in this case to $160, and when his fee was pronounced exorbitant or unjust, he actually refused to give up the Pension Certificate, until the son of the old lady threatened him with a bill in equity, when he prudently disgorged.

These are not solitary cases. There are several others in Wake county, and some in other counties.

Let the people, who have heaped honors and monuments on this man for about thirty years past, think upon these things! Let the people, who were paying him twelve or fourteen dollars a day, (including mileage and stationary,) for every working day's service, think of the meanness, the vampire spirit, of the man who would thus exact the tenth part of the widow's mite, earned by the toil, and sweat, and danger, and wounds, of her patriot husband, who while in life remained unrewarded for his glorious deeds, but whose country awarded to her, after fifty years' patient waiting, a pittance of that which he had merited—let the people think, we say, of his despicable cupidity in charging $160 for going from the Capitol to the War Department, perhaps two or three times, on one of those work days for which he was already so well paid, and writing a letter or two to enclose the order for the Pension! Let them recollect, that other members of Congress do these acts of kindness for their common every-day constituents, cheerfully and gratuitously. How much more readily then for the Widow and Orphan of the gallant Revolutionary Patriot! Let them remember the example of the honest old Patriot, LEWIS WILLIAMS, who, when John Anderson, in purer days than these, hinted at a reward of $500 for getting his claim passed, dragged the wretch who would have bribed him before Congress and the world, and held him up an object of scorn to all honest men!

But there is another light in which this system of charging a commission for getting a claim allowed, should be viewed. Every one is aware of the influence of a Member of Congress at the Departments. We have known cases where, for instance, a neighborhood was desirous of getting a Post Office established. They would get up a petition, numerously signed, setting forth the necessity for the new Office, and send it on to Washington. No notice taken of it. But no sooner did a Member of Congress make the application than it was at once granted. Why is this? Why, but because Members of Congress have influence and votes which can be brought to bear against the Administration, if their reasonable request is treated with neglect. How important then is it, that these Members of Congress should be as free as possible from the influence of any other interest than that of their constituents' good! How important that he should not have a direct pecuniary interest in obtaining money from the Treasury!—that Treasury which he was sent to guard. But here we find Gen. Saunders, (it is to be hoped that he is a solitary instance among 294 Congressmen,) interested to the amount of $160 in the allowance of a claim which may not be just. It may be, that, as in the case of the post office petitions, the claim had already been before the Department and rejected. But Gen. Saunders now takes it—he urges its allowance—perhaps intimates that its allowance would be a personal favor to himself. His appeal is made to a member of an Administration which is known to be in the market bidding for recruits. He himself is known to have very loose notions about "political honesty." The claim, which, perchance, had been rejected when it came from the old widow, is now allowed.

Does not the reader see how, in this way, the Treasury may be robbed, and the Representative and Executive Officer both corrupted, (if they be at this late day capable of corruption!)

Such a man should be driven with scorn from the public councils. His influence there, if he ever had any, is destroyed forever. Honorable, high minded men, of whom many yet grace the Halls of our National Legislature, will look with loathing upon such a blood sucker, who would not spare even the Widow and the Orphan of the Revolutionary Hero.

We tell the people, that the fraud, and peculation, and theft, of the public Treasury, and public institutions, which have "made the land stink," for the last ten years, will never be remedied until men are put into office who are too honorable and too pure to tamper with corruption in any form. We tell them that their liberties will never be safe in the hands of men, who allow themselves to have a pecuniary interest in being corrupted. Never were truer words spoken, than those uttered by Mr. Calhoun in relation to the principle of action of Gen. Saunders's party, viz: "With money we will get partisans, with partisans votes, and with votes money, is the maxim of our public pilferers."

DRIVING A WHOLESALE BUSINESS.—Judge Saunders's appetite for the spoils appears to be insatiable. It grows keener the more he feeds on Treasury pap. For about thirty years he has been living on the public, as Member of Assembly, Member of Congress, Judge, Congressman again, United States Commissioner, Attorney General, Judge, and once more Member of Congress. [Besides all this, he was an applicant for office to Gov. Branch, whilst the latter was Secretary of the Navy, and as soon as he ceased to hold office assailed him anonymously in the Raleigh Star, for which Branch called him to account. Again an applicant to Mr. Van Buren for office. Then a candidate for Governor, and now a candidate for Congress. How much oftener he was a beggar for office we know not. But we are for once of Van Buren's opinion, that he is a man who seems to think no body else in North Carolina fit for office but himself.]

After having held all these offices, and received perhaps forty or fifty thousand dollars out of the Treasuries of the State and Nation, all of which was collected from the people in taxes, it would really seem to us, that when he left his seat in Congress during the last session, and came home to attend to his own lucrative practice as a Lawyer, he ought not to have required the people to pay him eight dollars a day for the five weeks in which, we believe, he was so engaged. Thirty-five days, at $8 a day, is $280, which he illegally and unjustly drew from the Treasury, by neglecting the business which he was paid to perform; and probably, whilst he was thus away from his post, he realized twice as much more from his practice. And whilst at his post, getting the same $8 a day, and an occasional $70 or $160 from some old widow or orphan of a Revolutionary soldier. This we call doing a considerable business, albeit some of it was not of a very reputable sort.

The General admitted, in the discussion at Raleigh, that he had drawn pay for the time he was absent from Washington attending his Courts; and that he had charged the widows and orphans for getting their pensions. But he justified himself on the ground that other Members had also done the first, and that he had charged the widows *only* 10 per cent!

The commission of a wrong by one man can never justify a like wrong by another. And it is the very worst plea that a man can make, to say that others did likewise. It is equivalent to an admission that he knows it to be wrong, and does not pretend to justify it, but shelters himself behind other wrong doers.

What will the Van Buren men say to the offer by Mr. Miller to *prove* that Saunders declared he would not under any circumstances vote for their favorite candidate? Let them reflect under what circumstances the declaration was made, and under what circumstances he now retracts all that he then said, and see whether they can place any confidence in his integrity.

When the Legislature met in November, Brown and Saunders were rival candidates for the office of Senator in Congress. The former was decidedly in favor of Van Buren, and the latter as decidedly in favor of Calhoun. The Whigs had no hope of electing a Whig. Saunders was ascertained to be the weakest of the three candidates. After several votings, in which all parties stood firm, Saunders went on to Washington, and no sooner had he got there than he volunteered declarations to Messrs. Stanly, Rayner, Washington, and other Whig members of Congress, that he would not under any circumstances vote for Van. *Why were these pledges volunteered to these gentlemen at that particular time?* Can any man doubt that it was to effect the very object which resulted!

Well: Messrs. Stanly, Rayner, and Washington, having confidence, (mistaken confidence!) in Saunders's integrity, and being perfectly sure, as nearly every body was at that time, that Van would certainly be the Locofoco candidate for President, at once saw that in that event, Saunders, if he adhered to his pledge, would be thrown out of the Locofoco ranks, especially if he should be elected Senator by Whig votes. They therefore wrote to their friends in Raleigh, *with Saunders's knowledge and approbation*, implied if not expressed, urging them for these considerations to unite with the Calhoun men and elect him. They were within a vote or two of effecting his election, and would have effected it, but for the refusal of a few Whigs to have any thing to do with the election of such a man,—a determination for which we applauded them at the time, and shall never cease to honor them.

He failed to accomplish his darling object of being quartered on the Treasury for six long years. What next does he do, *and what does he do it for?* He turns his eye to the next best berth within his reach, procures a nomination for Congress, and is at once ready to swear that he is willing to vote for any body for President!

Such a miserable time server is unworthy of the confidence of any party. He goes for himself, and for himself he is ready to join any party, or abandon any party. Honest men should abandon him.

REVIVAL OF RELIGION.—A correspondent in Anson County informs us, that 198 persons have been added to the Methodist Church at Olivet, in that county; and 228 to the Methodist Church at Wadesborough.

DIVIDENDS.—All our Banks have now declared their Semi-annual Dividends, viz:

The Bank of the State, 3 per cent. for the Stockholders and ½ additional for State tax.
Bank of Cape Fear, 3 per cent.
Bank of Newbern, 3½ per cent.

THE DEATH OF MR. LEGARE.

The *Boston Mercantile Journal* of Tuesday evening (the 20th instant) contains the following impressive announciation of another most unlooked-for and afflicting dispensation of Providence:

"In the midst of festivities, while the bells were ringing, the guns were firing, the flags were waving, and the people were expressing their joy and gratitude in the celebration of an act to commemorate one of the noblest deeds recorded in the historic annals—while the President of the United States and distinguished men from all parts of the country were our guests—and every countenance seemed radiant with smiles, denoting forgetfulness of care, and indulgence in joyful anticipations, the ANGEL OF DEATH *came among us.* HUGH S. LEGARE, of South Carolina, the eminent scholar, the orator, the accomplished statesman, is no more!

"Mr. Legare died this morning, at half past five o'clock, at the mansion of George Tickner, in Park street. He had complained of indisposition soon after his arrival in the city, and was in consequence unable to participate in the celebration of the Seventeenth of June. The immediate cause of his death is said to have been inflammation of the bowels. He was attended by Dr. Bigelow, and, it is unnecessary to add, every thing which care, attention, kindness, and medical skill could accomplish was done to alleviate his sufferings and preserve his life."

Mr. Legare was a favorite of all parties, and no public man's death could be more universally regretted.

The offices of Attorney General and Secretary of State, which latter Mr. Legare held temporarily since Mr. Webster's resignation, are both thus vacated.

The papers indulge in but few conjectures as to the persons who will be called to the Cabinet. It is generally supposed that Mr. Upshur or Mr. Spencer will be Secretary of State. Mr. Henshaw of Boston it is supposed will come in, and some South Carolinian be appointed Attorney General.

A good deal of anxiety was created by the indisposition of the President in Boston, growing out of fatigue and excitement, but it will be seen that he has returned to Washington in good health:—

The President of the United States returned yesterday unexpectedly to this city from his Northern tour. He left Boston on Wednesday evening; the afflicting death of Mr. Legare having induced him to relinquish his proposed extensive tour through the interior to Albany, etc. etc.

With the President returned the Secretaries of the Treasury and Navy.—*Nat. Intelligencer, 24th.*

REMOVALS AT BOSTON.—Nath'l Greene, Loco, has been appointed Postmaster of Boston, in place of George W. Gordon, who goes to Havre as Consul. Robert Rantoul, Loco, supersedes Levi Lincoln, Whig, as Collector. Edward Palfrey, Loco, supersedes Stephen Daniels, Whig, as Surveyor of Salem. And the Whig Collector and Surveyor of the Port of Gloucester, Mass. have been removed, and Locos appointed in their places.

ORANGE DISTRICT.—We are glad to see that Sterling H. Gee, Esq. of Halifax, has withdrawn his name as a Candidate for Congress, and thus left the field to Mr. Nash of Orange, as the competitor of Mr. Daniel. In withdrawing, Mr. Gee said he had no wish to be a candidate—his only desire being to have Whig opposition to Mr. Daniel; and that he was entirely satisfied with the nomination of Mr. Nash, on whom he passed a **handsome eulogium. He concluded by nominating** Mr. Nash, which was unanimously concurred in by the meeting.

A SIGN.—It is worthy of especial notice, that the Standard, in a long account (filling two columns,) of the discussion between Miller and Saunders at Raleigh, *has not once alluded to the two principal matters which were discussed, to-wit, the 10 per cent. exacted from the widows and orphans, and the pledge never to vote for Van Buren under any circumstances.* And it only defends Saunders for taking pay for the time he was absent, by the poor plea that others did likewise!

The plan is, we suppose, that the "Democracy" is not to be allowed to hear any thing about the two first charges, which are not denied, and *cannot be defended.*

GEORGIA.—The Whig Convention has nominated the Hon. George W. Crawford for Governor, and Hon. A. H. Stephens for Congress.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—A judicious friend advises us that the wit of "Lucius" is *too* keen—that it might do harm. But we beg to hear from him again. One who can write so well should not bury himself.

"A Voter of Wake" was received after our paper was full. He shall appear next week.

The same remarks apply to "Clarendon."

"Bennettsville," informing us of the death of the two-headed Terrapin, would occupy more space than we can devote to the subject; and besides, the names of private individuals are mentioned, who might be offended, for all we know.

See the account of the great Bunker Hill Celebration, and Mr. Webster's Oration, on the first page.

The Monument was commenced in 1825, and has cost $101,688.

THE NEWBERN SPECTATOR.—Messrs. Henry D. Machen and Wm. G. Hall, have purchased the Spectator establishment, and will issue **a genuine Whig paper, as heretofore.** The only thing we see to regret, is, that they propose to change the good old name under which we have so long welcomed the Spectator. The new paper is to be called "The Newbernian."

DEATH BY LIGHTNING.—We learn that Mr. John A. Cook, formerly a Clerk in the Post Office in this place, was recently killed by Lightning in Orange county. He had been at work in his field, when perceiving a storm coming up, took shelter under a tree. The tree was struck by Lightning, a part of the fluid passing down the body of Mr. Cook, causing his death immediately.

IRISH REPEAL.—The outrageous impropriety of the interference from this country with the affairs of Ireland, is manifest from the letter of the Repeal Association of Ireland, which says,—

"We furthermore assure you that, in our own labors to effect the regeneration and independence of our country, WE DESIRE NOT THE SYMPATHY OF SLAVEHOLDERS."

And also from the following extracts from O'Connell's Speech:—

"The criminals and the abettors—those who commit, and those who countenance the crime of slavery—I regard the *enemies of Ireland*; and *I desire to have no sympathy or support from them.*"

"When we obtain our moral force triumph, we will assist in rescuing the slave in every land on the face of the Globe."

THE HEIGHT OF CREDULITY.—A writer in the Globe says, "I shall die in the solemn belief that Martin Van Buren was honestly elected President," in 1840! Van had 60 Electoral votes, and Harrison 234. Van 7 States, Harrison 19.

FROM EUROPE.—The Steamer Columbia, at Boston, brings Liverpool dates to the 4th, and London to the 3d.

The condition of many parts of Europe is very far from being quiet. In addition to the movements in Ireland, for the Repeal of the Legislative Union between England and Ireland, there have been disturbances in Wales, Russia, Spain and Hungary.

The great object of interest, however, is the condition of Ireland. Immense meetings of the people are there held, weekly, nay almost daily, at which from 2 to 300,000 persons are moved to a pitch of the highest excitement by inflammatory speeches from O'Connell and others, including many of the Roman Catholic Clergy. In O'Connell's speech at Nenagh, (of which an extract is given in Bell's Weekly Messenger of the 3d inst.) he "remarked on the physical force displayed at each meeting, *and how effectual it would be in the hands of another Napoleon! He* (Napoleon) *marched from Boulogne to the centre of Hungary with a much smaller effective force than surrounded him yesterday at the Rock of Cashel, and victory marked his progress, although he could not calculate on such an army of reserve as he then saw before him.*" Mr. Steele spoke of the intention to "put down Repeal by that *base miscreant, little Bobby Peel, and that bloody old Indian Sepoy called the Duke of Wellington!*" And again: "*Another bloody Saxon ruffian, named Sir Robert Peel,* whose mother was a spinning-jenny, and whose grandmother was a milk-pail—for his grandfather carried pails of milk (cheers and laughter.) *I call him a traitorous villain.*"

A bill has been introduced in Parliament to disarm the disaffected populace. It passed its 2d reading by a very large majority.

Great inactivity appears to prevail in all branches of trade.

All the Irish forts, castles, and batllements have been inspected by a government engineer, and ordered to be repaired and placed in a state of perfect utility. Indeed, the preparations of government are such as would indicate that a civil war is not far distant.

The troops stationed in Ireland will amount, in June, to about 25 000 men.

A bill to admit Canadian Wheat and Flour into England at a fixed duty of 1s. per quarter, and American into Canada at a duty of 3s., had passed its 2d reading. There were various opinions as to its effect, but it was apparent that the U. States could not benefit by it, except by smuggling their breadstuffs into Canada.

The Church of Scotland, (Presbyterian,) which has long been agitated by dissention, has finally been severed by upwards of 400 out of about 1100 of its Ministers, having seceded from the General Assembly and established a "Free Assembly." About a million of dollars have been raised for building Churches and supporting the seceding Ministers.

The cotton market was not animated, and prices scarcely sustained. The sales of the fortnight had been 52,420 bales, whilst the imports were 124,788 bales.

HORRID AFFAIR.—Dr. Jas. Hagan, the Editor of the Vicksburg Sentinel, was killed in that city recently by Mr. Adams, whose Father had been assailed by the Sentinel. Adams came up behind Hagan, and struck him with a stick. The parties closed; Adams was thrown; drew a pistol and discharged it against Hagan's head, killing him instantly. They both belonged to the same party, (the Locofoco.) Hagan was a man of brilliant talents, but is notorious for having been the author of the doctrine of repudiation, which he carried to the extremest length.

From the Raleigh Register.

PRUDENNT OMISSION IN THE STANDARD.

In the account given by the Standard of the Debate in Raleigh, between Messrs. Miller and Saunders last Monday, not a word is said about the charge made by Mr. M. and admitted by Gen. S. that the latter gentleman had *charged* and *received* 10 per cent. on Revolutionary claims entrusted to him by some of his constituents, old soldiers, widows and orphans. Why is the Standard so chary! Is it *afraid* to tell the whole truth? It created considerable excitement here, and even disgust at the cruel exaction. That a Representative in Congress should tax his constituents, one tithe of the bounty allowed by government, to the old soldiers and their Representatives for revolutionary toils and suffering, is really too bad! It is monstrous in principle. It is unheard of in practice. What did he go to Congress for, but to attend to the interests of those who sent him? Hath he an "itching palm" that requires to be tickled with tithes, to induce him to do his duty? He says he loves the people—aye, when the people *pay him!* Eight dollars a day for general service, and one-tenth of the poor pittance allowed by government to smooth the pillow of the dying patriot, and to furnish bread for his widow and orphans. The wolf hath a marvellous affection for the lamb, and yet he *devours* him. Heaven protect the lambs and orphans from such an *absorbing* love!

SEVENTY-SIX.

HOW THE TARIFF OPERATES.

Every day contributes some proof of how completely the operation of the present Tariff Law in the South has been misunderstood or misrepresented. Goods of almost all descriptions are cheaper than they have ever been, and the advocates of *free trade* must look for other arguments than those of the injurious operation of the Tariff on the agricultural States. The article of Salt, which enters so largely into the consumption of the people, may be found for sale at the Store of a worthy democratic friend of ours, in this town, at $1 62½ cents per barrel of 270 lbs. This salt was manufactured at the Saline works, New York, and is as good as the Liverpool salt which sells at $1 75 and $2 per sack of 229 lbs.

The rascally Tariff has compelled the Southern planter to pay "two prices" for his salt—Has it not Messieurs of the free trade school?

Petersburg Intelligencer.

POSTSCRIPT.

THE HEIGHT OF MENDACITY.—Those, of all parties, who heard the discussion between Messrs. Miller and Saunders in this place, will not be a little surprised to learn that Gen. Saunders is out in the Raleigh Register of yesterday, with a contradiction of the fact, admitted here by all, that he interrupted Mr. Miller to *deny* that Mr. Calhoun reported the U. S. Bank Bill in 1816. His denial comes just two weeks after Mr. Miller's publication stating the fact. We shall probably have more on the subject by next week. In the mean time the following is Gen. Saunders's statement:—

"When Mr. Miller had said Mr. Calhoun reported the Bank bill of 1816, he Mr. S. simply asked him, if he was not mistaken. Mr. M. said not. Mr. S. said in answer, it was of no importance, as he admitted Mr. C. had voted for it."

THE PROSPECT.—The calculation is, that Mr. Miller will receive the largest vote in Wake County ever obtained by any Whig. It is known, that there are many, heretofore acting with the Democratic party, who will support Mr. Miller for Congress.

Ral. Register.

Mr. Upshur has been appointed to act as Secretary of State *ad interim.*

For sale at Public Auction,

AT the Town House, on the 20th July, (if not disposed of at private sale,) that piece of well timbered LAND, known as the Shaw land, lying on the South side of Cross Creek, and joining the lands of Russell and estate of Eccles. A clause of warranty will be inserted in the deed. Terms made known on the day of sale. For further particulars apply to DAVID SHAW.

June 28, 1843. 60-4w

☞ The Carolinian will please copy.

FROM THE WHIG CLARION.

DEBATE BETWEEN MESSRS. MILLER AND SAUNDERS.

About six hours were consumed in this debate, at the Court House in Raleigh, on Monday last. The audience was large and highly intelligent, and each combatant seemed willing to make his best leg on the occasion. On the great questions of the Finances—the Tariff, the Distribution and the Expenditures of the Government, during this, and the last Administrations, it is all we have room to say this week, that these great questions were argued with skill and ability on both sides. We honestly think, though Gen. Saunders displayed his usual adroitness and talent at making the "worse appear the better," still he will hardly lay the flattering unction to his soul, of having even on these questions, gained a victory over his youthful opponent. The General intimated, that the young David did not sling his pebbles with very great force, though all *that* was evidently to conceal his chagrin, that the political dialectics of Mr. Miller, were fully a match for the victor of a hundred fields. Every Whig at least, and we should judge from appearances, sundry of the Democrats, were aware that Goliah was hit in the forehead more than once, and if he was not brought to 'bite the earth' like him of Gath, it was because his helmet of brass covered the smitten spot and saved it from perforation. But the most piquant portion of the debate, related to matters which the General thought savored a little of personality, though he admitted he had no right to complain on that score. Mr. Miller spoke of the position of his competitor towards Mr. Van Buren last winter, and of the fact, that he had then expressed to Whig members of Congress, both personal and political hostility to the Ex-President, and had said to them that he could not and would not support Van Buren for President in the coming contest in any contingency, and that he would sooner support Mr. Clay. That on the strength of these assertions, those gentlemen had written to the Whig members of the Legislature, and that Gen. S. *knew* that they had so written, urging strongly Gen. Saunders' claims on the Whig party to their support for the Senate of the U. States. Gen. S. in reply, made stronger efforts to dodge and quibble himself out of this scrape, than we ever heard a candid and honorable man use to extricate himself from any unpleasant dilemma. He solemnly avowed, and we believe he called Heaven to witness, that he had not spoken one word to a Whig member of the Legislature on the subject of that election. "That is not the issue," replied Mr M. and again repeated what was the matter in dispute. Gen. S. then most beseechingly urged, that he had never *seen* a letter written by any Whig member of Congress on the subject. "*That* is not the issue," again replied Mr. M. and again he stated the *true* issue. Gen. S. then complained of the meanness of retailing private conversations, made in the unrestrained intercourse of colleagues, in Congress, to prejudice one of their number at home. To this Mr. M. replied, that the disclosures were *not* of private matters designed to work him an *injury*, but of public conversations freely and openly held in Washington and *designed for his benefit:* to-wit, to promote his election to the Senate. Gen S. then said, that he had never held such conversations "*in those words;*" to which Mr. M. replied, that it was of very little consequence what was the precise language, so that it *meant* the same thing. Here the General took the studs, and would say no more, except that he was now willing to go into Convention, and should Mr. Van Buren obtain the nomination, *if for personal reasons* he could not vote for him in the House, he would resign, and resign in time for one to be elected in his place, who would express the wishes of the District. Mr. M. proposed that the General and himself should address a joint note to Messrs. Rayner, Stanly, Washington and others, asking them to state what the General *had* said on this subject to them, which he declined. He then proposed that two of his friends, and two of the General's should address such inquiry to those gentlemen, which was also declined. On this subject, the Brigadier General came most wofully out of the little end of the horn. It must now be admitted by General Saunders and his friends, that he did make such declarations, and as men of honor and truth, they cannot hereafter deny it, as the General is understood to have done to his friends at Fayetteville.

On the subject of having absented himself from Congress for several weeks, and drawing his pay during his absence, the General caved in, and excused himself, on the ground that every body else, both Whigs and Democrats, plucked Uncle Sam in the same way. He took great credit to himself, however, that he did not charge more *mileage* than he was actually entitled to, though others did. He was above stealing Uncle Sam's money, in that way, at least. He 'fessed also, that he had on several occasions, (to the amount of only a few hundred dollars, though,) received *fees for procuring Pension Certificates for some old Soldiers, Widows and Orphans,* IN HIS DISTRICT, WHILE THEIR REPRESENTATIVE; but contended that he was as kind-hearted as most folks, to Widows and Orphans and old Soldiers. Said that his father had been a soldier in the wars—and here he squeezed out a tear from his left eye and put his hand on his bowels, burst out into a hallelujah anthem on the Hero of New Orleans, and sank down exhausted and overpowered with emotion.

Mr Miller, with cruel pertinacity, continued to poke him under the ribs about Mr. Van Buren and the Widows and old Soldiers, and the per diem for services not rendered, until we really felt sorry for the Brigadier General, and were very much inclined to beg his tormentor, for God's sake, to spare him; that three such sockdolagers on one occasion, were too much for humanity; and we really think, none but the iron *nerves* of Gen. Saunders could have borne it.

Gen. Saunders gained nothing in his reputation for personal beauty, at least, in this discussion; for he *did* make some of the ugliest faces we ever saw, always excepting Brother Daniel's. He gave Mr. Miller some of the most Hyena like grins, that were ever seen out of a menagerie. The General has no excuse for this. It cost him a tremendous effort to throw his fine features into such unearthly contortions. We advise him to avoid all such displays in future, as they evidently did not scare little David in the least; we thought we perceived a lurking *smile* on his features at their terrific absurdity. Old Roan is a likely man enough, if he will allow his features to remain as God made them. Let him look to it.

On the whole, it was a great day for the Whigs—a day to be long remembered in these diggins.

MARRIED.

In Robeson county, on the 18th ult., by the Rev. H. McNeill, Mr. J. M. D. JOHNSON to Miss MARGARET GILLIS, eldest daughter of Col. R. Gillis of this county.

DIED.

Anson county, on the 17th instant, Rev. ARCHIBALD HARRIS, a Baptist Preacher, aged about 68 years. During his lingering illness he frequently exhorted his family and friends to meet him in Heaven, and retaining his mental faculties to the last, died calling upon the Lord to take him to Himself.—*Com.*

On the 13th inst., in Randolph county, Mr. JOHN HOGAN, in the 42d year of his age.

☞ The Washington Temperance Society will celebrate the approaching Anniversary by a Procession from the Town Hall, at 4 o'clock, P. M.,—the Members all wearing Badges.

June 27.

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received a large and general assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

Superfine Printed Lawns,
French, English and Domestic Prints,
Linens, Lawns and Diapers,
Black and Blue black Silks,
Colored Plain and Figured ditto,
Linen Pantaloon Stuffs,
Cotton ditto ditto,
Hamilton Jeans,
Kentucky ditto,
Jaconet and Cambric Muslins,

With many other Goods; all of which being purchased before the late rise in Goods, at the late Package Sales, for Cash, will be offered at very reduced prices for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

June 27, 1843. 60tf

The North Carolinian will please copy.

A CARD.

Elliott Green, Asheborough, N. C.

THE duties of the Asheborough Female Institute will be resumed the second Monday in July, under the superintendence of its present Principal, Mrs. B. H. Whitney.

Those intending to enter their Daughters or wards, are requested to do so at the commencement of the Session.

J. M. A. DRAKE, *Secretary.*

June 27, 1843. 60-2w

Asheborough Male Academy.

THE Exercises of this Institution will be resumed on Monday the 3d of July next. Terms same as heretofore, except Classical Tuition, which will be $15 per Session.

J. D. CLANCY, Principal.

June 16, 1843. 60-3wpd

NOTICE.

SOMETIME in the month of October last past, the Subscriber endorsed a Note, for the sum of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars, negotiable and payable at the Branch of the Bank of the State of North Carolina at Fayetteville, which said Note was for the benefit of Angus Cameron. The Note was not discounted, and the public are hereby notified not to trade for the same, as the undersigned does not consider himself liable for the payment thereof. ARCH'D McGRIGOR.

June 24, 1843. 60-1wpd

SPLENDID

LOTTERIES

FOR JULY, 1843.

J. G. Gregory & Co. Managers.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class No. 39, for 1843, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C, on Saturday, July 8, 1843.

Fifteen Drawn Numbers!

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 Prize of $30,000, 1 ditto of $8,910, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 4,000, 1 of 3,000, 1 of 2,500, 50 Prizes of 1,000, &c. &c. &c.

75 Number Lottery—15 Drawn Ballots.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

50,000 DOLLARS.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class N for 1843, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C. on Saturday, July 15, 1843.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 Grand Capital of $50,000, 1 Splendid Prize of $20,000, 1 Prize of $10,000, 1 of 7,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 3,658, 50 Prizes of 1,000, 50 of 500, 50 of 400, &c.

78 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 26 Whole Tickets $130 00
Ditto ditto 26 Half do 65 00
Ditto ditto 26 Quarter do 32 50

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class 40 for 1843, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C. on Saturday, July 22, 1843.

CAPITALS.

1 Prize of $30,000, 1 ditto of 12,000, 1 of 6,000, 1 of 3,500, 1 of 3,227, 1 of 3,000, 1 of 2,500, 40 Prizes of 1,000, 50 Prizes of 500, &c. &c. &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of packages of 25 Whole Tickets $130 00
Ditto do 25 Half do 65 00
Ditto do 25 Quarter do 32 50

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class 41 for 1843, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C. on Saturday, July 29, 1843.

PRIZES.

1 Prize of $30,000, 1 ditto of 10,000, 1 of 5,340, 1 of 3,000, 5 of 2,000, 5 Prizes of 1,500, 5 of 1,250, 5 of 1,200, 40 of 500, 300 of 200, &c. &c. &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 26 Whole Tickets $130 00
Ditto ditto 26 Half do 65 00
Ditto ditto 26 Quarter do 32 50

☞ For Tickets and Shares or Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, address

J. G. GREGORY & CO., *Managers,*
Washington City, D. C.

June 22, 1843. 60-td-pd

Drawings sent immediately after they are over to all who order as above.

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.—*In Equity.*

Joel Prince *vs.* Timothy W. Spence, Duncan McLean, and John Spence.

IT appearing, by the affidavit of Complainant, that Duncan McLean is not an inhabitant of this State: Notice is hereby given to the said Duncan McLean, that he personally be and appear before the Judge of the Court of Equity, for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, to plead, answer, or demur to the Complainant's Bill, or the same will be taken pro confesso as to him, and heard ex parte.

Witness, Arch'd A. T. Smith Clerk and Master of said Court of Equity, the 15th day of June, A. D. 1843. ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,

60-6w] *Clerk & Master.*

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.—*In Equity.*

William McIntyre *vs.* William Maxwell and others.

ORDERED by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for Thomas Maxwell, Daniel Maxwell, and Daniel Maxwell (son of John,) personally to be and appear before the Judge of the Court of Equity, for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, then and there to answer those things which shall be objected to them by Complainant, or plead or demur to said complaint, or judgment will be taken pro confesso as to them, and heard ex parte.

Witness, Arch'd A. T. Smith, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, A. D. 1843.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,

60-6w] *Clerk & Master.*

FOR SALE.

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
20 hhds. Brown SUGAR,
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump ditto,
10 hhds. MOLASSES,
100 kegs Cut Nails,
15 tons Iron and Steel, assorted,
60 bags Rio Coffee,
10 bags Java ditto,
2 tons Pots, Ovens, Skillets, and Wagon Boxes,
75 kegs White Lead, } Ground in Oil.
20 kegs Black ditto, }
And an assortment of other Paints, and Putty,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope, and Twine,
10 kegs Dupont's Powder,
8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Window Glass,
50 bags Shot, assorted,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
100 lbs. Seine Twine,
200 lbs. Chrome Green,
5 coils heavy Cordage,
10 bbls. Calcined Plaster,
10 casks Ground ditto,
Imperial and Hyson Tea, and an assortment of Spices,
6 half barrels Mackerel,
Madeira, Port, London P., Teneriffe, and low priced Wines,
1 cask Red Clover Seed,

And a general assortment of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.
October 20, 1841. 72tf

COTTON YARNS.

THE Subscriber, Agent of the Little River Company, would respectfully inform the Merchants and traders in Town, and the public generally, that he has and will continue to keep on hand, a full assortment of YARNS, manufactured by the above Company; for sale either at wholesale or retail, at prices to correspond with the low rates of Cotton, and general pressure of the times.

J. D. WILLIAMS.
November 14, 1842. 28-tf

ENTERTAINMENT.

LOOK AT THIS!—My House has been thoroughly repaired. I will keep Entertainment at very reduced prices, and be glad to welcome the return of my friends and customers. Call and see.

E. SMITH.
Fayetteville, October 13, 1841. 71tf

My House is on the corner of Gillespie and Mumford Streets, convenient to the Market, and near the late Bank. E. S.

FOR SALE.

20 CASES (2 dozen,) Fine Old Madeira Wine.
Genuine Old Port Wine, (in bottles.)
Sicily Madeira, Sherry, and Teneriffe Wines
10 bls. Calcined Plaister,
5 casks ground do.
10 bbls. prime St. Croix Sugars,
10 bags Java Coffee.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.
December 27, 1842. 34-tf

BRANDRETH'S PILLS,

CONSTANTLY for sale by
MICHAEL McGARY.
July 11, 1842. 10tf

PEARL STREET HOUSE,

NO. 88 PEARL STREET.

Terms reduced to $1 25 pr. day.

THIS spacious establishment, situated in the centre of the commercial part of the city, fronting on Pearl and Water Streets, is now in complete order for the reception of its guests. This extensive Hotel is arranged upon a new and improved plan, with a spacious EXCHANGE ROOM, DINING PARLORS, and large and AIRY SLEEPING ROOMS, together with every convenience for promoting the health and comfort of its boarders. J. M. FLINT, who has been its proprietor for years, has now associated with him Mr. W. F. LEONARD, and the business will be hereafter conducted under the firm of J. M. FLINT & CO. Tendering many thanks to the public generally, for the liberal encouragement already shown this house, the Subscribers hope, by their attention and exertions, to receive a continuance of their custom and friendship.

J. M. FLINT,
W. F. LEONARD.
New York, Feb'y 18, 1843. 42-6m

THE MERCHANTS'
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BALTIMORE,

Incorporated 1836, with a Capital of $300,000.

MAKES INSURANCE on Mills, Manufactories, Houses, Stores and Goods contained therein, and all Property subject to loss or damage by fire, whether situated in town or country.

ISAAC TYSON, President.

Directors.
WM. E. MATHEW, CHARLES R. PEARCE,
WILLIAM H. BEATTY, THO. R. MATTHEWS,
WILLIAM C. SHAW, G. W. RICHARDSON,
JAMES I. CORNER, JOHNS HOPKINS,
JOHN DUSHANE,

GEORGE B. COALE, Sec'y.

☞ J. W. WRIGHT is the Agent of the Company to receive applications for Insurance in Fayetteville and its vicinity.
September 26, 1842. 21tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving, by Steamers Henrietta and Cotton Plant Lines, their FALL and WINTER STOCK of GOODS, consisting in part of the following

GROCERIES,

Dry Goods, Hardware, Paints and Dye Stuffs, Drugs and Medicines, Hats, Shoes, Negro Kerseys, and Blankets, viz:

500 SACKS Liverpool SALT, (very large.)
10 hhds. Sugar, St. Croix and Porto Rico,
58 bags prime Rio Coffee,
10 do. do. Laguira do.
5 do. Old Government Java,
1000 lbs. Loaf Sugar, double refined,
10 tons Swedes, English, Band and Hoop Iron,
100 kegs cut Nails and Brads,
100 pair bright Trace Chains,
25 dozen Carolina Hoes, bright Vises, Anvils and Hammers,
4 dozen Collins', King's and other Axes
Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, Spades, Shovels, &c. &c.
10 pair Smith's Bellows, (D. Berrien's,)
50 sides Sole Leather, (prime,)
200 lbs. best Indigo,
500 lbs. Dutch Madder,
50 kegs White Lead in Oil,
50 do. FFF and FFG Dupont's Powder,
2000 lbs. Lead and Shot,
20 hhds. Molasses,

Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Nutmegs, with a fair assortment of STAPLE DRY GOODS, Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope and Twine; all of which has recently been selected in New York, with great care and economy. In a word, we can offer our customers Goods at *lower rates*, for Cash or Country Produce, than any former year. Thankful for past patronage, we hope to continue to receive a merited portion of the same.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,
Yellow Brick Buildings.
Fayetteville, Sept. 27, 1842. 18tf

N. B. We shall continue our strict attention to all kinds of Produce, Forwarding and Commission Business. C. J. & R. M. O.

Drugs, Medicines & Chemicals,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE SUBSCRIBER is opening, at the Store next door to Messrs. J. Huske & Son, a complete assortment of **DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, &c.,** selected with great care by himself, in the New York market. Physicians and Merchants from the Country are requested to call. The citizens of Fayetteville are assured that all orders from them will be promptly and satisfactorily attended to.

SAMUEL J. HINSDALE,
Chemist and Druggist.
Fayetteville, June 13, 1843. 58-tf

HILLSBOROUGH ACADEMY.

THE FALL SESSION will begin on the thirteenth day of July.

Classical Department, W. J. BINGHAM, Prin.
Mathematical ditto, ALEX'R WILSON, Jr.
Hillsborough, June 6, 1843. 58-3w

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having, on the 7th day of June, 1843, taken Letters of Administration according to law, on the Estate of Dr. James C. Smith, deceased, hereby gives general notice to all creditors of said Estate, to present their claims, duly authenticated, within the time limited by law for that purpose, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery. Debtors to said Estate are requested to make payment immediately.

WM. T. SMITH, Adm'r.
June 10, 1843. 58-1m

Received per Cotton Plant,

60 BAGS prime RIO COFFEE,
20 do do Laguira ditto.
For sale by S. W. TILLINGHAST.
June 5, 1843. 57tf

LARGE SALE OF Valuable PROPERTY.

THE Subscriber, being under the necessity of closing his present business, will offer for sale at Public Auction, at the Market House in Fayetteville, on Thursday the 6th day of July next, if not disposed of at Private Sale, ALL HIS REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY, to-wit:—

NINE VALUABLE SLAVES,

Comprising 1 Man, 3 Women, and 5 Boys & Girls.
All his Household Furniture.
2 Horses and 6 head of Cattle.
1 two horse Wagon and 1 Cart and Gear.
Sundry Plantation Tools.
A small stock of Coach-maker's Materials, and sundry articles of Store Furniture, Paints, &c.

REAL ESTATE.

His Dwelling House and Lot on Dick Street, containing 1 1-6 acres, well improved.

1 vacant Lot on Hay Street, now leased to John W. Baker, 48 feet 6 inches front on Hay Street.

1 other vacant Lot on Hay street, joining Charles T. Haigh, Esq., 48 feet 6 inches front on Hay street.

1 other vacant Lot on Hay street, joining the above, 39 ft. 10 in. front on Hay street.

100 acres of Land, on the waters of Black River and Silver Run.

Also, a desirable SUMMER RESIDENCE, 3 miles from town, on the Chatham Road, with about 260 acres of Land.

The above Property will be sold on a liberal credit, which will be made known on the day of Sale.

JAMES BAKER.
Fayetteville, May 31, 1843. 56ts

NOTICE TO PENSIONERS.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit as directed. From past experience, he flatters himself he can give general satisfaction.

Printed forms furnished gratis.

ELIJAH FULLER.
Fayetteville, Feb'y 6, 1843. 40tf

NEW GOODS.

WILLIAM McINTYRE

HAS just received from New York, a large and desirable lot of Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

Hardware and Cutlery, Hats, Bonnets, Shoes and Boots, Umbrellas, Parasols and Shades, Crockery and Glass Ware, Groceries, Paints, &c.

For items and particulars, please call soon and see.
Fayetteville, May 10, 1843. 53-6m

SELLING OUT at COST.

THE Subscriber, as Surviving Partner of J. C. & G. B. Atkins, respectfully invites the attention of their town and country customers, and all who buy Goods in Fayetteville, to their extensive, well assorted, and FRESH STOCK OF GOODS.

As usual, we have on hand a well selected supply of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware and Cutlery, Hats and Caps, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes, Drugs and Medicines, Stationary, Crockery, Glass Ware, &c. &c.

Our country customers will continue their transactions as heretofore, and will be furnished at prices decidedly lower than ever.

Cash purchasers will find our Goods very low, as we are determined to *Sell Out at Cost!*

J. C. ATKINS, Surviving Partner.
Fayetteville, April 22, 1843. 51tf

McCALLUM & CLARK,
TAILORS.

(SUCCESSORS OF H. ERAMBERT.)

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have purchased the entire stock of Henry Erambert, and intend carrying on the above business in all its various branches, at their New Stand, on Hay street, a few doors West of the Market, where they will thankfully receive all orders in their line, and warrant all work to be as well done as at any other Establishment in town. They solicit the patronage of the old customers of Mr. H. Erambert, and the public generally, and assure those that think proper to employ them, that no pains will be spared to give satisfaction. All work that don't suit will not be allowed to be taken from their shop. Prices will range as follows:—

For making corded or bound Coat,	$10 00
plain ditto,	8 00
Pantaloons, plain,	1 50
Vest, plain,	1 50

JAS. D. McCALLUM.
DANIEL CLARK.
Fayetteville, Dec. 31, 1842. 39tf

A CARD.

HENRY ERAMBERT would respectfully inform the public and his customers, that he has sold out his entire Establishment to Mr. Jas. D. McCallum and Daniel Clark, of this place, who, on his knowledge of their superior workmanship, can recommend them to all his old customers, and hope they will patronize them; and all favors bestowed on them will be thankfully acknowledged by him.

☞ N. B. All persons indebted to H. Erambert will please call and settle the same.
December 31, 1842. 39tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.

GARDNER & McKETHAN,
CARRIAGE MAKERS,

HAVE now on hand and for sale a much larger Stock of Work than usual, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their Work and prices, which have been reduced to suit the times.

We warrant our work, as usual, for one year.

☞ Repairing neatly executed at short notice and at reduced prices.
May 16, 1843. 51tf

RALEIGH AND GASTON RAIL ROAD.

FARE REDUCED.

ON and after the 1st day of June, the fare for Passengers on this Road will be reduced to an average of 4½ cents per mile, or $4 from Raleigh to Gaston.

A reduction of the Stage fare South, from Raleigh to Columbia, will also be made it a proportion corresponding with the above rates. Travellers from the North, destined to any point in the Middle or Western section of North Carolina, the upper part of South Carolina, or the Eastern portion of Tennessee, will find the route by the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road the most expeditious and comfortable. Excellent Stage and Hack lines run South and West from Raleigh, and also in various other directions from the principal Depots on the Road.

☞ Persons from the North, wishing to travel this route, should be careful to take the Greensville Train at the Junction near Belfield, Va.

R. & G. Rail Road Office, May 26, 1843. 57-6t

POWER LOOMS.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, Ten Mattawan Looms, calculated for heavy 4-4 goods, and may be run either plain or twilled, at $50.

C. B. MALLETT.
March 21, 1843. 46-tf

FOR SALE.

50 KEGS *Pure* WHITE LEAD, and 1 chest fine Hyson TEA. Just received by

JNO. HUSKE & SON.
January 11, 1843. 36tf

Received per Fayetteville,

60 BAGS PRIME RIO COFFEE.
On the River,
10 hhds. N. O. SUGAR.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
March 3, 1843. 45tf

French Burr MILL STONES for Wheat, and COLOGNE STONES for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agents for the sale of the above MILL STONES in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, we would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to us at this place. We *warrant* the article to be genuine; if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.
Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1840. 13tf

OWEN HOUSTON,
Saddle, Trunk and Harness Maker,

TAKES this method of informing his friends and customers, in town and country, that he has moved back to his OLD STAND on Hay Street, one door below Mr. Jas. Baker's Hardware Store, where he may be found at all times, prepared to do any work in his line on the most reasonable terms.

☞ REPAIRING promptly attended to and thankfully received.

He keeps constantly on hand an assortment of

MEN'S AND LADIES' SADDLES,

Also, Harness of all kinds, Bridles Whips, Collars, Trunks,

And every article in his line of business.

He would take this opportunity of returning his thanks to those who have patronized him; and hopes by punctuality to business, and moderate charges, to continue to merit their patronage.

September 4, 1841. 66tf

NEW YORK AND WILMINGTON PACKETS.

OLD LINE.

To sail punctually every week during the year.

Brig LEONORA, Miller, Master.
Brig SOOY, Tyler, Master.
Schr. A. F. THORN, H. Sandford, Master.
Schr. CHAS. E. THORN, W. Smith, Master.
Schr. JULIA, Shoemaker, Master.

THE above are all fast sailing copper-fastened vessels, well calculated for the trade; commanded by men of experience, and will insure at the lowest rates, and the appointed day of sailing will be punctually adhered to. Freights will be taken at the lowest rates. All goods directed to the care of the Agent will be forwarded free of commission.

JOHN OGDEN, *Agent, New York.*
July 24, 1841. 60-tf.

Long handle Steel & Iron Shovels.

18 DOZEN (J. Wood & Son) superior long handle Steel and Iron Shovels, just received and for sale low by

JAMES MARTINE,
Hay Street, above the Post Office.
May 20, 1843. 55-1m

State of North Carolina,

MOORE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, A. D. 1843.

Eliza McIver vs. David W. McIver.

Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, David W. McIver, is not a resident of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for three months in the Raleigh Register and North Carolina Gazette, published in the City of Raleigh, and in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the Defendant, David W. McIver, to be and appear before our next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the County of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the Monday before the last Monday in August next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to said Petition, otherwise the allegations set forth therein will be taken pro confesso, and the petition will be heard ex parte.

Witness, John Morison, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the Monday before the last Monday in February, A. D. 1843, and the 67th of American Independence.

JOHN MORISON, *C. & C. C.*
55-3m]

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE
FROM FAYETTEVILLE TO WARSAW.

THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri weekly line, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 6 o'clock, P. M.;—leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BLOCKER & LOVE, *Proprietors.*
February 10, 1842. 44-tf

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.

THE undersigned having been appointed Commissioners to contract for the building of a *fire proof* Court House in the town of Pittsborough, in Chatham County, will receive Sealed Proposals until the 10th day of July next.

All persons making proposals will accompany their bids with a plan and specification. The Commissioners having agreed on no particular one except that the building is to be about 65 feet long and 45 feet wide, with 6 Offices below and a Court Room and 2 Jury rooms above. The Contractor to furnish all the materials, which are to be of the best quality, and the whole Job to be completed in an architectural and workmanlike manner. The foundation will be of Stone, and the balance of the Building of Brick. Payments will be made as the work progresses. Bond with approved security will be required for the faithful performance of the Contract.

GEO. W. THOMPSON,
ISAIAH BURNETT,
CHARLES LUTTERLOH,
HENRY A. LONDON,
JOSEPH BYNUM,
Commissioners.
Pittsborough, June 5, 1843. 57tf

The Raleigh Standard and Raleigh Register, Greensborough Patriot and Petersburg Intelligencer will insert 4 times and forward accounts to H. A. London for payment.

State of North Carolina,

RICHMOND COUNTY.—*Court of Equity.*

John T. Moorman and others, *vs.* Jacob Lamply and wife Hannah, Wiley Stricklin and wife Mary, Ruth Webb, William Webb and wife Sarah, Abner Ely and wife Celia, and Sarah Moorman, heirs at law of John Moorman, deceased.

Petition for sale of Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, Jacob Lamply and wife Hannah, Wiley Stricklin and wife Mary, Ruth Webb, William Webb and wife Sarah, and Abner Ely and wife Celia, are not inhabitants of this State; It is therefore Ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Defendants to be and appear before the Honorable our next Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Richmond, at the Court House in the town of Rockingham, on the fourth Monday of September next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to the said Petition, otherwise the allegations set forth therein will be taken pro confesso, and the Petition be heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, John W. Cameron, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office, the third Monday of March, A. D. 1843, and the 67th of American Independence.

JOHN W. CAMERON, *C. M. E.*
[Pr. adv. $3 25]

State of North Carolina,

RICHMOND COUNTY.—*Court of Equity.*

Walter Mask and others, *vs.* Amos Dumas and wife Drucilla, John Agee, Joseph Agee, Philip Agee, Noah Agee, and Hercules Agee, heirs at law of Noah Agee, deceased; and Joseph Agee and Drucilla Agee, heirs at law of Joseph Agee, dec'd.

Petition for Sale of Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, Amos Dumas and wife Drucilla, John Agee, Joseph Agee, Philip Agee, Noah Agee, and Hercules Agee, heirs at law of Noah Agee, deceased; and Joseph Agee and Drucilla Agee, heirs at law of Joseph Agee, deceased, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Defendants to be and appear before the Honorable our next Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Richmond, at the Court House in Rockingham, on the fourth Monday of September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said Petition, otherwise the allegations set forth therein will be taken pro confesso, and the Petition be heard ex parte.

Witness, John W. Cameron, Clerk and Master of our said Court, at Office, the third Monday of March, A. D. 1843, and the 67th of American Independence.

JOHN W. CAMERON, *C. M. E.*
[Pr. adv. $3 25.]

PETERS'
VEGETABLE PILLS

MAY be termed a *universal medicine*, for there is scarcely any derangement or obstruction of the organs and functions of the human machine which they will not alleviate or remove. When administered in the early stages of congestion of the stomach or bowels, they speedily relax those organs, reduce the attendant fever, and restore the sufferer to health. Containing no irritating or drastic substances, their exhibition is never followed by that prostration of the bodily powers which characterises the operation of most other cathartics, and they may be administered without the slightest fear of producing the local inflammation so frequently caused by the pungent compositions vended by the quacks and charlatans of the day.

In almost all stages of disease, PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS will be found of beneficial effect, but they should always be resorted to, when the first symptom makes its appearance. The conquest of the complaint will then be easy, and immediate. In bilious disorders, remittent or intermittent fever, dyspepsia, dysentery, cholera, cholic, diarrhœa, dropsy, sour or fetid eructations, enlargement of the spleen, sick head ache, complaints growing out of imperfect or too rapid digestion, torpor of the bowels, female obstructions, habitual costiveness, and all other diseases in which a purgative medicine is proper, PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS will be found unrivalled in the speed, certainty, and gentleness of their operation.

Peters' Worm Lozenges.

Peters' Worm Lozenges, although exceedingly pleasant to the taste, and perfectly mild, safe and painless in their operation, are the most powerful and destructive vermifuge that has yet been discovered. The speed and certainty with which they eradicate worms in all the stages of the disorder, both in children and adults, is almost incredible.

Peters' Cough Lozenges.

For all diseases of the organs of respiration, there is no medicine that can compete with Peters' Cough Lozenges. They *stand alone* as the only sure remedy for cough, catarrh, asthma, influenza, incipient consumption, bronchitis, spitting of blood, and all pulmonary complaints.

Peters' Cordial Lozenges

Are a specific for the relief of nervous or sick headache, lowness of spirits or melancholy, languor and debility, either from previous disease or too free living, tremors, spasm of the stomach, irritability of the nerves, hysterical affections, drowsiness, cholera morbus, sense of fatigue, and palpitation of the heart. From their efficacy in the relief of headache, they are called by many the Headache Lozenge.

☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore.
May 1, 1843. 52tf

Stationary of all kinds,

KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND, and for sale at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

OIL.

200 GALLONS Sperm Winter Strained Bleached LAMP OIL, (pure,) a very superior article, warranted, and for sale lower than ever before offered in this market by the hogshead, barrel, or retail.

Also, 15 barrels TANNERS' OIL and 7 bbls. of LINSEED OIL.

A constant supply always on hand, and offered for sale unusually low, by the barrel or retail. Dealers and Manufacturers would do well to examine before purchasing elsewhere.

JAMES MARTINE,
Hay Street, above the Post Office.
May 20, 1843. 56-3m

Received by Steamer Fayetteville,

10 BBLS. Woolsey and Woolsey's Superfine Crushed and Pressed SUGAR,
4 boxes Loaf ditto,
10 hhds P. R. Sugar,
10 boxes Stuart's Candy.

ALSO,
100 bundles prime Northern HAY,
5 bbls. Spirits Turpentine.

For sale by
S. W. TILLINGHAST.
May 25, 1843. 56tf

WANTED.—3 to 5,000 pounds WOOL.

J. D. WILLIAMS.
May 16, 1843. 54-tf

NEW GOODS,
At Prices to suit the Times.

I HAVE received in part, and expect in a day or two to receive my full assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Embracing Broad Cloths, various colours, and some very superior; plain and fancy Cassimeres; Satinets; Kentucky Jeans; Beaver Cloth; Blankets; Kerseys; white and red Flannels; Merino and Silk Shirts and Drawers; black, blue black and fancy coloured Silks; Muslin-de-Lains, all qualities; Gentlemen's Scarfs, Stocks, Collars, &c. &c.

A full assortment of

Groceries and Hardware,

Some beautiful sets of China, common and fine CROCKERY, HATS and SHOES, White Lead, Linseed and Winter Strained Lamp Oil, &c. All of which I am disposed to sell low, *very* low, for *Cash*, or in exchange for Country Produce.

H. LEETE,
North West corner of Market Square.
October 25, 1842. 25-tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber would inform his friends, and the community generally, that he is now receiving from the North his FALL and WINTER STOCK, consisting of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Cotton Bagging, Rope, Iron, Nails, Hollow Ware, Trace Chains, Weeding Hoes, Collins' and Simmons' Axes, Cotton and Wool Cards, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes.

Best Loaf and Brown Sugar, Coffee and Tea, Powder and Shot, Indigo, Madder, Spanish Brown, Epsom and Glauber Salts, Crockery Ware, &c. &c.

Also,

A large and general assortment of **CANDLES,** kept constantly on hand, at Wholesale and Retail. Being determined to devote all necessary attention to the MOULDING, and having spared no pains to improve the appearance as well as quality of his Candles, he hopes to receive a due share of patronage.

W. McL. McKAY.
Fayetteville, Oct. 10, 1842. 23tf

NEW SPRING GOODS.

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Merino Cassimeres and Vestings,
2150 pieces of Calico,
250 do Ginghams,
Irish Linens, Lawns and Diapers,
Pantaboon Linens and Gambroons,
Jaconet and Cambric Muslin,
Bishop Lawns and Book Muslin,
French Printed Lawns,
Silk and Cotton Stockings,
Rich figured Silks,
Rich black and colored Silks,
3 4 to 6-4 brown and bleached Domestics,

With many other goods, all of which being purchased at the late Package Sales for *Cash*, will be offered at very reduced prices for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.
March 15, 1843. 46tf

DRUGS, MEDICINES,
Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, &c.

THE Subscriber, by the recent arrivals, has received a large and general assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, &c., among which are the following:

Oxalic Acid; Muriatic, Nitric and Acetic Acids; Alcohol; Aloes; Sal. Ammoniac; Flor. Benzoni; Blue Mass; Cubebs, pul.; Lapis Calaminaris; Digitalis; Elecampane; Ergot; Gum Kino; Gum Assafœtida; Tragacanth; Iodine; Jalap; James' Powders; Manna; Sweet Oil; Castor Oil.

Also, a large lot of PATENT MEDICINES, all of which he will sell at his usual low prices.

JAMES A. McRAE.
March 18, 1843. 47tf

JAMES SUNDY,
Trimmer and Harness Maker,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMMING and HARNESS MAKING, in short time, and on the most reasonable terms for those who may favor him with a call.

He has now on hand and for sale at reduced prices

Elegant Brass and Silver-mounted Carriage Harness,
Gig and Sulkey ditto, ditto,
Buggy ditto, ditto,
Japan Gig and Carry-all ditto,
Ivory-mounted Trotting Whips,
Gig and Wagon Whips,
Wagon Bridles and Collars,
Riding Whips and Spurs,
Saddle Bags,
Bridles and Martingales,
Coach Lace and Morocco,
Knobs and Tacks.

☞ Gig and Barouche Tops, and second hand Carriages, &c., Repaired on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All Work done by me repaired without charge, if it fail by fair usage in a reasonable length of time.
Fayetteville, April 27, 1841. 47tf

For sale by the Subscribers,

Bed Cords, Plough Lines, Candle Wick, Boat, Seine, Wrapping and Carpet Twine, Cotton Yarn, No. 4 to 15, heavy 4-4 and 30 inch Shirting and Sheeting, manufactured at the Beaver Creek Mills.

We also offer 25 hhds. prime retailing Molasses, 12 tons Swedes, English, and American Iron, &c.

We invite purchasers to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

HALL & JOHNSON.
January 31, 1843. 39tf

MARBLE FACTORY,

BY JAMES FOSTER.
Fayetteville, June 18, 1844. 59tf

F. T. WARD,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Hale on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

Tin and Sheet Iron Ware,

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

Tin Baking Apparatus, of an entirely new pattern.
January 28, 1843. 39-1Y

A few bushels Red Clover Seed for sale by J. HUSKE & SON.
March 28, 1843. 47tf

SOUTHERN HARMONY.

A SUPPLY just received.

E. J. HALE.

COPARTNERSHIP.

C. T. HAIGH has taken into copartnership his son JOHN C. HAIGH, and the business will hereafter be conducted under the Firm of CHARLES T. HAIGH & SON.
June 7, 1843. 57tf

SAND-HILL RESIDENCE.

A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE for Rent for the ensuing Summer, or for the whole year. Terms $50 a year, or $12 a month for the Summer months. Apply to

C. B. MALLETT.
May 23, 1843. 55tf

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.
At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS

Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payments monthly instalments.

THE undersigned, as Agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.
Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

Cotton Yarns—price reduced.

C. P. MALLETT offers a superior article COTTON YARNS, assorted, from No. 8 to 10, at wholesale, at 13½ cents, cash.
February 18, 1843. 45tf

SWAIM'S EXECUTOR.

THE Subscriber has received a few copies of the Guide to Executors, Administrators and Guardians, founded on the Statute Law of North Carolina, (which has been radically changed since the publication of the Revised Statutes.)

For sale by E. J. HALE.

Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, for Colds, Coughs, Consumption, &c.

☞ A Fresh supply just received and for Sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

GRAY'S OINTMENT.

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers; old and fresh wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, White lows, Biles, and external diseases generally. A supply of this Invaluable Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store, for sale at a reduced price.

Swaim's Justice,

PREPARED expressly for the use of Justices of the Peace, and other Public Officers in North Carolina, containing, in addition to a summary of the Statute and Common Law, all the most approved FORMS and Precedents. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

COMSTOCK'S MEDICINES.

COMSTOCK & CO., Wholesale and Retail Druggists, No. 21, Cortlandt Street, near Broadway, New York, keep constantly on hand a large and general assortment of

DRUGS & MEDICINES, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Patent Medicines, Glass-Ware, Sweet Oil, &c.,

At the lowest prices for cash or approved paper. Country Merchants are requested to call on them.

They have placed a few articles on sale at the Fayetteville Book Store, viz:—

Oldridge's Balm of Columbia,

A Strengthener, Preserver and Restorer of the Hair, a cleanser of the head from dandruff and scurf, producing a beautiful gloss and curl, and preventing premature grayness.

Dr. Lin's Balm of China,

For the cure of all diseases that require external application. Price $1.

Dally's Magical Pain Extractor,

A Salve for the cure of Burns, Inflammations, Bruises, Sores, Mortification, Chilblains, Tetter, Piles, &c. &c. Price 50 cents.

Indian Vegetable Elixir,

A sure and safe remedy for Rheumatism, acute and chronic, Gout, and all the chronic pains of bones, joints and muscles, arising from a too free use of Mercury or other causes. Price $1.

Hewes' Liniment,

A certain cure for the Inflammatory, Sciatic and Chronic Rheumatism. Price 50 cents.

Dr. Spohn's Headache Remedy,

For Sick Headache, and Disordered Stomach. Price 50 cents.

Pamphlets containing Certificates of effects of the above Medicines, may be had at the Book Store.
January 18, 1843. 39tf